The Pacific.

First Pure, then Peaceable — without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

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THE PACIFIC.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, devoted to Religion, Education and General news.

It is the organ of no sect or party—started with no purpose of gain, and pledged to the great interests of religion and education—it commends itself to the consideration and support of every citizen of California.

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For right is right, since God is God.
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty
To falter would be sin.

BETHEL.

We mustered at midnight, in darkness we formed,
And the whisper went round of a fort to be stormed;
But no drum-beat had called us, no trumpet we heard,
And no voice of command, but our Colonel's low word,—
"Column! Forward!"

And out, through the mist and the murk of the morn,
From the beaches of Hampton our barges were borne;
And we heard not a sound, save the sweep of the oar,
Till the word of our Colonel came up from the shore,—
"Column! Forward!"

With hearts bounding bravely, and eyes all alight,
As ye dance to soft music, so trod we, that night;
Through the aisles of the greenwood, with vines overarched,
Tossing dew-drops, like gems, from our feet, as we marched,—
"Column! Forward!"

As ye dance with the damsels, to viol and flute,
So we skipped from the shadows, and mocked their pursuit;
But the soft zephyrs chased us, with scents of the morn,
As we passed by the hay-fields and green waving corn,—
"Column! Forward!"

For the leaves were all laden with fragrance of June,
And the flowers and the foliage with sweets were in tune;
And the air was so calm, and the forest so dumb,
That we heard our own heart-beats, like taps of a drum,—
"Column! Forward!"

Till the lull of the lowlands was stirred by a breeze,
And the buskins of Morn brushed the tops of the trees,
And the glintings of glory that slid from her track
By the sheen of our rifles were gaily flung back,—
"Column! Forward!"

And the woodlands grew purple with sunshiny mist,
And the blue-crested hill-tops with rose-light were kissed,
And the earth gave her prayers to the sun in perfumes,
Till we marched as through gardens, and trampled on blooms,—
"Column! Forward!"

Ay! trampled on blossoms, and seared the sweet breath
Of the greenwood with low-brooding vapors of death;
O'er the flowers and the corn we were borne like a blast,
And away to the fore-front of battle we passed,—
"Column! Forward!"

For the cannon's hoarse thunder roared out from the glades,
And the sun was like ligtning on banners and blades,
When the long line of chanting Zouaves, like a flood,
From the green of the woodlands rolled, crimson as blood,—
"Column! Forward!"

While the sound of their song, like the surge of the seas,
With the "Star-Spangled Banner" swelled over the leas;
And the sword of DURYEA, like a torch led the way,
Bearing down on the batteries of Bethel, that day,—*
"Column! Forward!"

Through green-tasselled cornfields our columns were thrown,
And like corn by the red scythe of fire we were mown;
While the cannon's fierce ploughings new-furrowed the plain,
That our blood might be planted for LIBERTY'S grain,—
"Column! Forward!"

Oh! the fields of fair June have no lack of sweet flowers,
But their rarest and best breathe no fragrance like ours;
And the sunshine of June, sprinkling gold on the corn,
Hath no harvest that ripeneth like BETHEL'S red morn,—
"Column! Forward!"

When our heroes, like bridegrooms, with lips and with breath,
Drank the first kiss of Danger and clasped her in death;
And the heart of brave WINTHROP grew mute, with his lyre,
When the plumes of his genius lay moulting in fire,—
"Column! Forward!"

Where he fell shall be sunshine as bright as his name,
And the grass where he slept shall be green as his fame:
For the gold of the Pen and the steel of the Sword
Write his deeds—in his blood—on the land he adored,—
"Column! Forward!"

And the soul of our comrade shall sweeten the air,
And the flowers and the grass-blades his memory upbear;
While the breath of his genius, like music in leaves,
With the corn-tassels whispers, and sings in the sheaves,—
"Column! Forward!"

—*Atlantic Monthly.*

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* The march on Bethel was begun in high spirits at midnight, but it was near noon when the Zouaves, in their crimson garments, led by Colonel Duryea, charged the batteries, after singing the "Star-Spangled Banner" in chorus. Major Winthrop fell in the storming of the enemy's defences, and was left on the battle-field. Lieutenant Greble, the only other officer killed, was shot at his gun soon after. This fatal contest inaugurated the "war of posts" which has since raged in Virginia.

* * *

THERE are ninety army chaplains in England. Seventy-two are Protestants and eighteen Roman Catholics. The appropriation last year for their support was over $100,000.

DISCOVERIES IN PALESTINE.

A correspondent of the *Presbyterian*, in a letter from Beirut, dated May 26, relates some interesting discoveries which seem likely to facilitate travel in the East:

A fact that has occasioned some surprise was recently brought to light by the soundings of the English Coast Survey Expedition, that has been engaged for some years in making a hydrographic chart of the coast of Palestine. I allude to the discovery of an unfathomable abyss of the sea along the base of Mount Lebanon, where least of all it was to be expected.

But, instead of dealing in any speculations excited by this unlooked-for fact, I will just refer to a discovery made lower down the coast by Dr. Barclay, to whose explorations sacred chorography is already largely indebted. About ten miles below Jaffa, precisely at the point where the ocean makes its nearest approach to the Holy City, (just below the mouth of the river Reubin,) he has discovered the ruins of quite a large city, called by the Fellahin Ed Dubbah, I think, and all along, in front of it, an excellent little rock-bound haven, fully adequate to the secure accommodation of vessels of even larger draft than the "Messagers Imperiales," and other liners. The expenditure necessary to make it a safer retreat than any port between Alexdria and Antioch is represented as being comparatively small. And what very greatly enhances the interest of the fact is, that there exists a very gradual ascent from that point all the way up to Jerusalem, without crossing a single valley, mountain or hill, approaching the city by way of the plain of Rephaim. The present miserable camel-road, you are no doubt aware, from the itinerances of travelers, several times mounts almost as high as the Holy City itself, and descends again almost as low as the sea-coast. I scarcely need add that it is proposed forthwith to take advantage of this discovery for the construction of a fine pilgrim highway to the city of the Great King.

Since writing the foregoing, Mr. Meredith, the engineer sent out by some English capitalists to make reconnoissances, and otherwise examine into the practicability of constructing a railroad from the seaboard to Jerusalem, has arrived in this city *en route* to Bagdad, *via* the projected Cheshey Euphratean Railway; and he reports altogether favorably upon the subject. And inasmuch as a large sum is already subcribed in London, and the necessary firman speedily forthcoming, there is every reason to believe that the work will really be commenced in two months, as alleged, and will be vigorously prosecuted to a speedy completion, under such favorable auspices. Among other shareholders of influence and eminence are the amiable, elegant, and far-seeing Lord Dufferin, the benevolent and zealous Sir Moses Montefiore, and divers other notabilities in high places, among whom I think many will rejoice to find enrolled the name of Dr. Cumming, as tending to give rather greater stability to this globe of ours than he is generally supposed to esteem it entitled to, according to estimates based upon prophetic periods! You are aware, however, that the views of this great expounder of prophecy have been much misrepresented, as he certainly dates the final catastrophe a whole chiliad after the introduction of the intervening millennium; and all that can be justly inferred from his heavy subscription is that, in his estimation, the time has at length arrived when Christians should give substantial "aid and comfort" to the cause of Israel, in special reference to whatever has for its object the re-establishment of this much injured race in the immunities and privileges of their dearly-loved fatherland: a conclusion, I am quite sure, from the justice of which you will not dissent.

That the great inter-oceanic Suez Canal will be in successful operation in less than a year there can be no reason whatever to doubt, British vaticination in high quarters to the contrary notwithstanding. And that the great Euphratean highway, so long on the tapis, will speedily be under contract, is just as certain as that England loves the almighty penny, is jealous of France, and wishes still to retain her grasp on India. Do not these enterprises invest with special interest the concluding verses of the eleventh chapter of Isaiah, as well as many other passages from the pen of the fervid seer?

By-the-by, the haven to which I have alluded has been duly christened as "Port Salem;" and as it will doubtless soon figure upon the maps in the capacity of a flourishing city, as well as the terminus of the Jerusalem railroad, it may not be without interest to relate the history of its discovery, for it was not stumbled upon by accident, but was regularly sought out upon the principle of inductive reasoning, if you will allow the expression. Our fellow-countryman, alluded to as its discoverer, very justly inferred the existence of a safe and extremely capacious haven near Jebnah Jemnia, or Jabneel, (as the present Yebna was variously called,) from the following considerations, as recorded in the twelfth chapter of the second book of Maccabees. When it is related that Judas Maccabeus burnt the haven of Joppa or Jaffa, no ships are mentioned, but only boats; nor is a word said about a great light being seen at a distance, for the simple reason that this little haven is altogether inaccessible to ships, and too small to furnish materials for such an illumination; but in describing the conflagration of the haven of Jamnia, he especially mentions the "navy," and remarks that the light was seen even at Jerusalem, two hundred and forty furlongs off, just the distance of this port. Thus convinced that there must have been at one time a much better haven somewhere in the vicinity of Jamnia (which is clearly identified with the present Yebna) than at Jaffa, he determined, in view of the great interest and importance attaching to the subject, to make diligent search for it. But so much have the sands of the sea encroached upon the land at this point, as indeed everywhere else on the coast of Syria, that it was not until the third visit, and then only by the assistance of some fishermen, that he was enabled to find it. He says there are considerable remains of an old fort projecting into the sea, with here and there a broken column; and that the vestiges of the walls of no inconsiderable city (its mina or marina) are discernable throughout their entire extent. What greatly adds to the interest of the discovery is, that along the road leading thence by very gradual ascent to the Holy City are interminable ledges of stratified rocks of all sizes, regularly squared to the hand of the mason by the hand of the Great Architect of the universe, for rebuilding waste places of Israel in the shortest space of time imaginable.

EVERETT ON "RECOGNITION."

In his speech at the great war meeting held in Boston on Wednesday evening, August 6, Edward Everett took occasion to show what would be the results of recognizing the Southern Confederacy—were that event possible. He said:

The first question that will arise if you recognize the Confederacy will be on the extradition of fugitive slaves. No independent foreign nation ever thinks of their surrender. They will come in large numbers after the separtion; the South will demand that they should be given up; the personal liberty bills of the North have been among the great causes of the present rupture. Give them up, she will now say, or Stonewall Jackson will come and take them. One of the articles of the rebel programme, lately agreed upon, is stated to be the "suppression of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad." Ninety miles of it lie through Virginia; they will, of course, do with it what they please. Ohio may be a little restive under this discipline, but she must submit, or she has got to send an army to keep open this all-important route to the seaboard. With a system of free trade at the South, and moderate protection at the North, smuggling upon a large scale—armed bands of smugglers, like those which desolated Spain for ages—will spring up along our vast frontier. To this you must submit, or it will promptly be wrought up into a cause of war with our belligerent and warm-blooded neighbors. Above all, the Mississippi—the great natural outlet of half the continent: you have got to tear up the treaty by which Louisiana was ceded to the United States, undo the work of Jefferson and Napoleon, surrender a domain such as Providence never before intrusted to a civilized government, or you have got to hold it by the sword, for that is the way secession resolves all controversies. In short, fellow-citizens, if this rebellion now succeeds, instead of an honorable and lasting peace we have but one alternative to look forward to—that of eternal war or eternal humiliation and disgrace, not merely in our relations with the South, whose language towards us already passes all ordinary limits of contumely, but from the nations of the earth. What respect are *they* likely to pay to the reclamations either of the North or the South, however well-founded, when they see us forever clenched at each other's throats in the gripe of death? In fact, if the madness which has ruled the hour at the South had not, while it quenched every spark of patriotism, deafened them at the same time to the voice of enlightened sel-interest, they would have seen that of all the political suicides ever committed, secession is the most hideous. Bent only on destroying the union of the States, the South has forgotten that she was striving to overturn a strong and respectable government, of which she formed an integral part, and reducing herself to the level of a fifth-rate government, dependent for existence on the exigencies of the cotton market and the toleration of the great powers of Europe.

Will you, can you fellow-citizens, submit to these enormous mischiefs? Will you, to escape the burden of the hour, entail upon yourselves and your children the calamities of eternal border strife? Will you deliver up your Union brethren in the border States and through the South to exile, imprisonment, the scourge, and the halter? Will you take upon yourselves the doom of "the house divided against itself," with the too probable result, if this disastrous experiment succeeds, of being broken up into still more numerous and still smaller warring fragments? You cannot be so faithless to the duty which Providence has assigned you. The "Palladium of our political salvation," as it was called by your sainted Washington, has descended from our fathers to us; it must, it shall go down from us to our children. We have nothing to gain, nothing to hope, from the betrayal of the trust—not even present peace; for it is as true of nations as of individuals, that nothing so surely invites to further aggression as to yield to unjust demands.

The President and the Cameronians.

The more we hear of the utterances of President Lincoln on the subject of slavery and the country, the more we are disposed to believe that he has been called of God to the head of affairs for just such a time as this. A few days ago a Committee of the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church had an interview with him. The Chairman, Rev. Dr. Douglas, addressed Mr. Lincoln upon the position long occupied by that Commission on the subject of slavery, and at the President's request, read to him, and presented him with, a copy of the resolutions of the Synod upon that subject. Mr. Lincoln then replied:

"As to the moral character of the institution of slavery, and as to its political bearing on the institutions of this or any other nation, he said there was between him and Committee no difference of sentiment. Had slavery no existence among us, and were the question asked: Shall we adopt such an institution? we should agree as to the reply which should be made. If there be any diversity in our views it is not as to whether we should receive slavery when free from it, but *as to how we may best get rid of it already amongst us.* Were an individual asked whether he would wish to have a wen on his neck, he could not hesitate as to the reply; but were it asked whether a man who has such a wen should at once be relieved of it by the application of the surgeon's knife, there might be diversity of opinion; perhaps the man might bleed to death, as the result of such an operation. Feeling deeply my responsibility to my country, and to that God to whom we all owe allegiance, I assure you I will try to do my best, and so may God help me."!

* * *

BY constantly doing good, you can put the envious to such torture as you might enjoy if you had the malice of a fiend.

CONCERNING NEWSPAPERS.

The last number of the *Cornhill Magazine* contains an article upon journalism, in which an insight of newspaper management is given, and from which we gather some valuable remarks upon the labors and influence of journalists. The subject is one concerning which little is known by the outside world, and yet none can be more important, for journalism is the most characteristic of all the productions of the present times. Until we understand the management and policy of the newspapers which influence society so deeply, we shall not be able to appreciate the true social and political condition of our age. Few people have a definite notion of what a newspaper really is, of the different classes of persons who write it, and of the real extent of its influence on the course of affairs.

The original matter and the news compose the newspaper. The original matter consists of leading articles upon political subjects, or incidents of the day; and the news consists of that which is provided for serious purposes, or for amusement. Intelligence and gossip are the elements of which it is composed. A newspaper is a commercial enterprise; it must either pay or stop. It cannot be sold unless the people choose to buy it; so that unless it is a commercial success, it can exercise no sort of influence or give currency to its opinions. Whatever may be the tone or bearing of journalists, they are in reality the servants of the public, and the course which they take is, and always will be, ultimately determined by the public. Opinions highly distasteful, and altogether unfamiliar to the public, can not be expressed at all. The matter written must refer to the events of the day. A journalist, to be truly such, should not be the organ of a particular party. If a paper pertinaciously sticks to a particular point, in season and out of season, no weight is attached to what it says. It loses its power over the public, for the opinions expressed are known to represent merely some personal theory or fancy, and not those which intelligent and educated men might deduce from current events. A paper may have very decided opinions and strong likes and dislikes. It should, however, be conducted with independence, and with reference to the honest individual feeling of the writers. Because a paper must sell, it does not necessarily follow that what sells best will be written to the sacrifice of true feeling and honest conviction.

The leading articles are the most characteristic part of a newspaper. They determine its standing and influence. They form the greater part of the reading of the busy classes. They must refer to the topics of the time; they should be perfectly clear, attractively written, and be relevant throughout to some one well-marked point. The writer of a leading article does not get the chance of taking a comprehensive view of the whole subject, reducing the whole matter to principle, and pronouncing a real judgment upon it. He must apply to the special facts with which he daily has to deal the general principle by which he tries facts of that class. The best leading articles are samples of the conversation of educated men upon passing events, methodized and thrown into a literary shape. Mr. Carlyle says of the father of John Sterling, who was a leading editor of the *Times*, that he used to pass a great part of his time in talking over the affairs of the day with men actively engaged in managing them. Then he reduced into a definite shape, and brought to a point, what he had been hearing and saying. A good journalist should have the power of filling the mind with the floating opinions of the day, throwing these opinions into a connected and attractive form, and bringing them to a definite point. Then, the degree of information and reflection which a writer brings to the subject, adds much to its excellence. When he gets into his head the point of the article, and one or two of the main topics which are briefly to illustrate and enforce it, it flows from his pen with perfect ease. The goodness and spirit of an article is in proportion to its originality and the degree of satisfaction which the author took in writing it.

Anonymous journalism has been condemned by some as stabbing in the dark—as having no responsibility. But this is not so, for the regular and most able contributors to important newspapers know that many people, and particularly those on whose opinion they set value, can identify the articles they write, and they make no secret of the fact that they do write them. Yet men of position dislike parading their names before the public at the bottom of a column of type. But where journalism is followed not as a profession but as an avenue to political power, newspaper-writers give the widest publicity to their connection with their respective journals.

Notwithstanding the importance of its leading articles, the commercial success of a paper depends most upon the extent and accuracy of its news. This department is one of the marvels of newspapers. We must admire the variety and extent of the different articles of information gathered for our daily instruction and amusement, and laid every morning on our breakfast-tables. We have accurate reports of speeches which were made hours after we went to bed, incidents of the night, letters and telegrams from all parts of the world. Our New York dailies are wonders of energy and enterprise in the gathering of intelligence. And yet, in our opinion, they do not fully avail themselves of important news within their reach, while in its arrangement and classification the best of them are exceedingly defective. We have a photograph of one day's history of the nation, including its graver occupations, legislation, war, and commerce, and the little incidents out of the common way. This evinces the activity and energy of the times, but it is more than anything else the evidence of the power of money. The editor of a daily paper has to turn night into day. His duties require the exercise of discretion and judgment, business habits, and his work has to be done at unusual hours. No great ability is required for the subordinate duties—to look through and condense reports, collect items, to clip with facile shears a file of papers, and arrange headings and columns.

"Special correspondents" contribute largely to the support of newspapers. Their letters display a form of the sort of talent required for leading articles. Their style is characteristic of reporters, verbose and glaring; and yet at times they tell their story extremely well. They often begin their connection with papers as clerks or reporters, and work their way forward sometimes to considerable distinction. One of the peculiarities of some of these correspondents is that they often contribute to several papers at the same time, learning, like Cæsar, to write three or four articles at once.

In a rich and intelligent community, a perfectly free press is one of the greatest safeguards of peace and order. Under such circumstances, it is nearly certain that the ablest newspapers will be both read and written by and for the comfortable part of society. Their authors will be found to have a strong interest in the maintenance of all the chief principles and institutions of society. Their tone will be conservative upon all essential points, however they may favor political liberalism. But in an ignorant and prejudiced community, the press under the control of political demagogues may do vast mischief, and succeed in inciting to acts subversive of the principles of sound government and political liberty and security. How great an influence in this direction has the venal press of the South exerted over her debased masses!—*N. Y. Methodist.*

THE SABBATH REST.

No one muscle of the body, no one set of muscles can be continuously used, without an eventual paralysis, or total loss of power, until restored by rest. But if one class of muscles be employed for a time, then another, while the former is at rest, the two thus alternating may be kept in motion, without the slightest fatigue, for hours together. A child may even cry with the weariness from walking; but present him suddenly with a beautiful little wagon, and allow him to take hold of it and draw a companion over a smooth road, the offer will be accepted with alacrity, and the amusement will continue for a time equal to the walk, without any complaint of being tired; on the contrary, there will be a freshness of action, new and delightful. Many a traveler has rested himself from riding on horseback or in a carriage, by alighting and walking a mile or more; simply because a different combination of muscular action is brought into play—either a new set of muscles, or an action of the old ones in a different direction—all going to show that the muscular system, the whole body, will have rest, or must prematurely perish. Precisely alike is the law of the mind, whose facilities are various. A man who thinks intently upon a single subject becomes incapable, at length, of concentrating his thoughts upon that subject to advantage, and instinctively lays down his book, his model, or his pen, to take a walk. It is an observed fact, that a large number of professed students of prophecy become deranged; the world is full of monomaniacs, of persons who have so persistently thought of a single subject, that the mind has become permanently "unhinged" in regard to it. The attention of the French Government has lately been drawn to the alarming fact, that "one in every ten of the scientific branches of the army finishes his course in a lunatic asylum, in consequence of the severe attention to methematical training." The rector of the training-college of Glasgow says, from long and extensive observation, he "will undertake to teach a hundred children in three hours a day as much as they can possibly receive;" that is, when a child has been kept at study three hours, its brain becomes incapable of pursuing it further advantageously, until rested. These things show that unless mind and body both have rest, both will be destroyed; and to save both, Divine wisdom issued the precept, "in the beginning," "on the seventh day thou shalt rest." It was no arbitrary command; it was an injunction fraught with wisdom and benevolence; and in this sense was it that "the Sabbath was made for man"—made to save his body from premature wearing out, and his mind from fatuity, by diverting it for one seventh of the time from its ordinary studies and affections, and fixing it on a totally different class; taking it away from the wasting, wearing harassments and jarrings and anxieties of business, to employ it in the contemplation and worship of Divinity—to soothe, to elevate, and sanctify—compelling us to exclaim in affectionate admiration, not only as to the laws of our physical, but as to those of our moral nature: "In loving kindness hast thou made them all!" The observation of the laborer and the business-man will testify to the exhaustion which Saturday night always brings, and to the renewed alacaity with which business is hurried on Monday mornings. The reflecting know that without the compulsory observance of the Sabbath-day, multitudes of helpless slaves, of defenceless apprentices, of dependant employees—the uncomplaining horse, and ox, and mule—would be driven to death! Who can deny, after this, that the Bible Christianity is the poor man's friend? And yet how many malign that blessed book, and wage a relentless and life-long war against that religion!—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

UN-RELIGIOUS LITERATURE.

A positively irreligious literature would not be endured in the present day. But there is very much that, without being irreligious, in the sense of profane or skeptical, is *un*-religious by the absence of all religious influence or recognition from its pages. Many of our popular writers discard it upon principle. It is chiefly men who have addicted themselves to science, and to inquiries into material things, that lean in this direction; though many of our writers on light literature have the same tendency. Hence there is an increasing number of books published from which religion is altogether eliminated, name and thing. Even its antiseptic influence fails to pervade them. This spirit aims to create a world of its own, in which there shall be literally no God. If it alludes to religion at all, it is only under the form of a sly sneer, an insinuated doubt, or a contemptuous depreciation of its professors, as if they alone were the men that are wanting in common sense. The reading of works in which this is the spirit, we need hardly observe, is highly dangerous, especially to the young.

This is a reading age. There is a prodigious number of light works now issued from the press. The periodical literature of our day, in particular, is pouring out a perfect torrent of continuous publication. It is in this class of works especially the evils lurk to which we allude. Let any one recall to his mind, if he can, the periodicals, not one of which has any religious character. Such works, with the newspapers, are threatening to supersede all other kinds of reading. The least evil is, that they must create a superficial, *unthinking* generation. It is true these do not wholly repudiate religion; on the contrary, they profess a certain kind of respect for it. But it is not the respect that springs from affection, or that produces reverence. There is a flippancy about them, when religion is spoken of, that little consists with true love.

People in general are not aware of the dangers they expose their minds to by the constant perusal of such publications. Or if they know it, they have not principle enough to forego the mental gratification of their exciting, medley pages. They persuade themselves that there can be no harm in them, because they find Christian feelings now and then spoken of and commended. It never strikes them that it is religion with the bloom of life off and the chill of infidelity on.—*London Christian Observer.*

DISTANCE OF THE FIXED STARS.

It is not yet twenty-five years since the distance of a fixed star was measured, This was a star of the sixth magnitude, in the constellation Cygnus, and its parallax was found to be less than four tenths of a second of space, which corresponds with a distance of 592,200 mean distances of the earth from the sun, which requires a period of nine years for the transmission of its light.

This great feat was first accomplished in 1840, by that illustrious, self-taught astronomer and mathematician, Friedrich Wilhelm Bessel, after three years of untiring application to the problem, and constituted an immortant epoch in the history of sidereal astronomy.

The nearest fixed star yet known is Alpha Centauri, a star of the first magnitude in the Southern hemisphere. This star is nearly twenty millions of millions of miles from our sun; a distance which would require nearly three years for its light to reach down to us.

It was formerly supposed that the larger stars were much nearer to us than the fainter ones; but this is found not to be the case with all of them. The nearest star is of the first magnitude; yet there are stars of the fifth and sixth magnitudes which are a great deal nearer to us than many of the first. The bright star Capella, which is of the first magnitude, is farther from us than the pole star, which is of the third. This last named star is so distant, that if it were now annihilated, it would still serve as a guide to the mariner for a quarter of a century. Among the innumerable stars which the telescope discloses to us, there may be those whose light is hundreds, and perhaps thousands of years in traveling down to our system.

WONDERS OF THE EXHIBITION.

One of the most wonderful exhibitions in the great world's fair is a series of miscroscopic slides, containing minute sections and preparations of almost every conceivable object, from the human skin to particles of the lowest animals in creation. But more wonderful still is a machine exhibited for microscopic writing, which is far more wonderful than the machine for measuring the millionth part of an inch, which excited so much astonishment in 1851. The great purpose of this machine is said to be the prevention of forgery; it is asserted that the words "Mathew Marshall, Bank of England," can be written in the two and a half millionth of an inch in length, and it is further said that the whole Bible can by this machine be written twenty-two times in the space of a square inch. As a matter of course, this microscopic writing requires a wonderfully powerful glass to read it, and it is said to be possible to introduce such a system in commercial transactions that will completely set at defiance the ingenuity of the forger. Then, again, there is the wonderful calculating machine, that will solve the most difficult problem, and give the exact result of any arithmetical calculation, and even print its own tables. The machine has been bought by the English Government, and will be used at Somerset House in working annuity and other tables for the Registrar-General.

Mount Hamilton—its Locality and Altitude.

A detachment of Prof. Michell's Topographical Surveying party, under the direction of Prof. Brewer, took the altitude of the Mount Hamilton Peak, on Thursday of last week, and it was found to be four thousand four hundred and forty three feet above the level of the Ocean. This peak is several feet higher than Mount Diablo. It is situated nearly east of San José, and by measurement is fourteen miles distant. It is plain to be seen from this city, and the surrounding country. It is not very abrupt in its ascent, and has some small timber in places on its sides. It was named by the Surveyor after our reverend friend Hamilton, the honored pastor of the Presbyterian Church of this city. This Company has nearly finished survey of the mountain region, lying between Livermore's and Pacheco Pass. They pronounce the country the roughest that they have surveyed in California. Nearly the whole country is of sandstone formation, with little or no evidences of volcanic action in that section of the mountains. It is an isolated, desolate and almost inaccessible region, but little known, with strong mineral indications—with a sprinkle of grizzlies and other game. Why don't some of our fortune-hunters prospect this locality? Suppose it is near home—it may, nevertheless, prove rich in minerals; who knows?—*San Jose Mercury.*

* * *

DURING the stormy days of 1848, two stalwart mobocrats entered the bank of the late Baron A. Rothschild, at Frankfort. "You have millions on millions," said they to him, "and we have nothing; you must divide with us." "Very well; what do you suppose the firm of Rothschild is worth?" "About forty millions of florins." "Forty millions, you think, eh? Well now, there are forty millions of people in Germany; that will be a florin apiece; here is yours."

* * *

BE a friend to yourself and others will be friends also.

THE PACIFIC

REV. P. G. BUCHANAN,
FINANCIAL AND GENERAL AGENT.

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☞ We would remind the friends of THE PACIFIC that Towne & Bacon have the largest Printing Office in the State, and their continued favors will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.—1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. 2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid. 3. If subscribers refuse or neglect to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled the bill and ordered the paper discontinued.

YOUTH'S.

THE GIPSIES AT COURT.

Many years ago, when unfortunate Louis XVIth was still a happy, careless boy, and at a time when the grandeur of the French Court almost rivalled the gorgeous stories of the Arabian Nights, where palaces were built of gold and diamonds; it was resolved, in order to gratify the young prince, that a grand masked ball should be given in the beautiful gardens of the palace, to which all the young princes, dukes, lords and ladies should be invited to attend, and at which each should assume some character celebrated in history or poetry, whom he should personate during the evening. The young prince chose the part of the great Caliph Haroun al Raschid, and appeared clothed in a magnificent robe of scarlet; he wore a splendid turban glittering with diamonds, and a scymetar, the handle of which was so covered with precious stones that it shone like a light as he walked through the palace grounds. One young duke was dressed to represent the victor at the Olympic games; he was crowned with laurel, and drove around the gardens in a little chariot drawn by milk-white ponies. One beautiful duchess personated a butterfly; she had wings made of silver lace, embroidered with diamonds, rubies and emeralds, that glittered in the bright light as she danced gaily to and fro, even more brilliantly than the plumage of the lovely insect that she represented. Then there were admirable representations of Turks, Greeks, Circassians, celebrated warriors of ancient times—Priam, King of Troy, the frail and beautiful Helen, Hector and Andromache, Achilles, Telemachus, Calypso—and I do not know how many more. Then there were eastern princes, Sultans, Viziers and innumerable grand personages, all literally covered with gold and precious stones.

The young people were, of course, almost out of their minds with delight. The fairies danced and sang. The warriors strutted and looked grand. Sultans and Viziers gave themselves airs that only eastern potentates can assume. And the young, grave Louis, the representative of the great Haroun al Raschid, sat on a splendig throne, high above all, clad in his imperial robe of scarlet.

Just about the time when the excitement and delight was at its highest, there entered a young, pretty, timid looking gipsy girl, leading by the hand a little boy. They were both bare-footed, and bare-headed, and looked as natural and artless as real wild gipsies fresh from the woods. The gay young nobles were delighted beyond all bounds, the imitation was *so* perfect. The children's feet were beautiful; but then they were bare, it was such a novelty, so delightful; then their hair, though so luxuriant and curly, looked so wild and picturesque; they were really just like real gipsies, and they were hailed with delighted acclamations. But when, as the crowd of noble young lords and ladies gathered round them, they commenced curtseying, and begging in regular gipsy patois for a few centimes, then delight exceded all bounds, and amid the most immoderate shouts of laughter and applause, they filled the hats and baskets of the fair beggars with gold and diamonds. At every curtsey the mirth broke out afresh, until finally they became so loaded with wealth that they were unable to proceed, but were conducted to the throne of the young Caliph, who, smiling benignantly, bestowed on them a purse of gold.

A few moments after the young gipsies had retired, one of the company rushed to the Caliph in great consternation with the startling news that the fair gipsy girl and her brother were nothing more or less than *real* beggars after all; actual, right-down, half-starved paupers. The sensation was indescribable; almost every one had bestowed some beautiful trinket on real bare-footed, bare-headed gipsies too—just to think of it. A great commotion of course ensued, and as the poor creatures, encumbered with their wealth, had scarcely got beyond the precincts of the palace, they were speedily overtaken by the indignant young nobles.

Take them before the Caliph—to the Caliph—to the Caliph—was the general cry, as the poor children, panting and overpowered with affright, were dragged through the indignant assemblage, nothing doubting that the mighty prince would bowstring, or dispose of them after some approved oriental style.

As soon as order was secured, the Caliph, through his grand Vizier, desired to know the cause of all the disturbance.

"We have given, your Majesty," cried a hundred voices, "great presents of gold and jewels to these audacious gipsies, whom we took to be members of our own order in disguise."

"That," said the great Caliph, "is no ground of complaint against the accused; they came here gipsies, and presented themselves as beggars; they did not deceive you, you deceived yourselves. What have the accused to say?"

"If you please, your Majesty," said the sweet little gipsy girl, curtseying, half dead with affright; "we found our way here by mistake, we came here to sell wild flowers, but lost ourselves in the beautiful gardens of the palace, and seeing so many rich young lords and ladies, we begged for a few centimes to save us from hunger in the woods."

"Yes," said the Imperial Caliph, frowning grandly in true oriental style, "you hear the reply of these poor children, lords and ladies. They came here destitute, and solicited your charity; as long as you thought that they needed it not, you were willing—nay, delighted—to bestow; as long as you thought that your gold and jewels were showered on those who possessed abundance of their own, there was danger that they would be buried beneath them; but as soon as you find that they are in absolute want—that your gold goes to buy bread, and your diamonds clothing—you would leave the poor gipsies more destitute than you found them. I am ashamed, nay, disgusted with you," he repeated, as the young courtiers stood cowering and abashed. Then turning to his Vizier, he gave orders that the poor children should be cared for in the palace until morning, and then suffered to depart in honorable possession of their wealth.

H. S. B.

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO

Thursday Morning, September 25, 1862.

SYNOD OF ALTA CALIFORNIA.—The Synod of Alta California will meet in the Howard street Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, on the first Wednesday (the 1st) in October, at 7 1-2 o'clock in the evening. The opening sermon by Rev. L. Hamilton, Moderator.

E. B. WALSWORTH, Stated Clerk.

THE SYNOD OF THE PACIFIC.—This ecclesiastical body will meet in this city on Tuesday evening, Oct. 7th. The opening sermon will be preached by the last Moderator, Rev. Dr. Phelps of Sacramento.

Bone of our Bone and Flesh of our Flesh.

A fortnight ago we repudiated the idea that California was exempt from the horrors of war in the sense that we could congratulate ourselves upon our exemption. With one or two exceptions, the Northern States have neither anticipated nor feared an invasion. No dread of fields, villages, towns and cities plundered and destroyed, any more than California, but they have sent hundreds of thousands into the field of battle, and so by death, by wounds, by sickness, by imprisonment, by reverses, by successes, war has come home in its terrible realities to nearly every household in the loyal States. These same realities have come home to us. Families, more or less, nearly in every town, village and city have *bone of their bone* and *flesh of their flesh* lying in the battle fields of the West and South. Crape is worn by our people mourning for their dead, crushed by this unholy rebellion. Only the other day we heard a little girl 10 years old, ask her mother "if the names of the killed were not always published?" Her uncle "Willie" in Illinois had enlisted, and to her what else was it but death. Our little children are beginning to feel that war is laying its heavy hand on their hearts. No, we are far enough from being exempt, and who but the disloyal and craven, the unpatriotic and poltroon would wish to be exempt in a time like this? What matter is it to us that we are separated 3,000 miles from the rivers of blood? Are not our fellow citizens, our friends, our own brothers, moving in solid masses of seventy-five thousand, five hundred thousand, three hundred thousand, and three hundred thousand more to give their lives for a nation's life, and their mortality for the immortality of Liberty, Justice and Peace?

California is interested. Her whole soul is in the war. The shock of armies, the sad lament of the wounded, the bitter prayer of the dying, the groans of the sick are all *felt* here. There is a nerve that carries every pain and sigh and sorrow to our heart of hearts, and, thank God, it is not in vain. A hundred thousand dollars have just been sent by our people to bathe the throbbing temple, cool the parched tongue, staunch the bleeding gash, and minister a thousand charities to the soldier, who at his post, fell maimed. This hundred thousand is only an earnest of what is to come. More than that will soon follow from this city alone. The great nerve, the great heart which beats for bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh is throbbing in Stockton, Sacramento, Marysville, Nevada, Grass Valley, North San Juan, and many other towns. The whole State will soon be in one great sympathy, and Oregon, Washington, and Nevada too.

We are giving money, those over the mountains are giving life, as well as money, yet who is not stirred when he reads the thanks of our poor soldiers tendered to us by the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee in the following language:

NEW YORK, September 22, 1862.

To H. F. Teschemacher, Chairman of the Central Relief Committee: Your magnificent contribution will electrify the homes of the nation. Thanks to God and San Francisco for such unparalleled generosity! Equitable distribution shall be made on the strength of your bounty. We instantly telegraphed our agents on the battle-fields of Maryland to spare nothing, and your money will be staunching wounds and feeding and cooling parched lips before this reaches you. The cities of the North and West, already generous and devoted, wlil be reanimated to the utmost exertions in our cause when they find themselves outstripped at a bound by their youngest sister—golden San Francisco—furthest from the scene of war; but already nearest to her sick and wounded in her hospitals and battle-fields.

HENRY W. BELLOWS,
President U. S. Sanitary Commission.

To-day we all feel it is more blessed to give than to receive. Thank God, we have an interest in this war, and shall have till it comes to an end, by the almighty triumph of Justice, Freedom and Truth.

Presbytery of California, (O. S.)

The Presbytery of California met according to adjournment in Calvary Church, San Francisco, Sept. 17th, at 7 1-2 P. M., and was opened with a sermon by the Moderator, the Rev. W. C. Anderson, D. D., from Genesis 28: 12.

After the sermon the Presbytery was constituted by prayer. Present, Ministers, W. C. Anderson, D. D., A. Williams, F. Buel, A. W. Loomis, S. T. Wells and E. J. Vail, together with R. H. Waller, H. P. Coon, and E. R. Hawley, ruling elders. Absent, the Rev. Messrs. D. J. Lewis, M. A. Williams, and Alexander Scott.

The Rev. F. Buel was chosen Moderator, and the Rev. S. T. Wells, temporary Clerk.

A letter was presented to Presbytery from the Presbytery of Rochester City, dismissing Mr. Chas. R. Clarke, a licentiate, to the care of this Presbytery. On motion, Mr. Clarke was accordingly received.

Adjourned to to-morrow morning, 9 o'clock. Closed with prayer.

Thursday, 18th Sept., 9 A. M.—Presbytery met according to adjournment, and was opened with prayer. Present, as before. The minutes of the last meeting of Presbytery were read and approved.

The Moderator announced the following Committees:

On the Minutes of the General Assembly, Rev. A. Williams and elder R. H. Waller. On the narrative, Rev. A. W. Loomis and elder H. P. Coon.

Dr. Anderson reported by letter from the Rev. Alex. Scott, the attendance of the latter on the General Assembly as Commissioner from this body, and on motion the report was accepted and conduct approved.

A free conversation on the state of religion was held, in which reports from the standing Committees on the Boards of the Church were submitted.

The Committee on the narrative was directed to report to the Presbytery at its meeting during the intervals of Synod.

St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, was selected as the place of the next stated meeting on the 2d Tuesday of March, 1863, at 7 1-2 P. M.

The Rev. John Edwards was received on examination as a member of Presbytery of Indian, Indian Territory, agreeably to the rule of the late General Assembly, it being impracticable for Mr. Edwards to obtain a regular dismission on account of the state of the country.

The Standing Committee on Education was directed to report further at the adjourned meeting of Presbytery.

The Rev. Charles Wadsworth, D. D., presented through the Moderator his dismission from the 2d Presbytery of Philadelphia, with a recommendation to this Presbytery. Whereupon after examination according to the rule of the General Assembly, Dr. Wadsworth was received as a member of this body.

Messrs. Williams, Wells and Waller were appointed a Committee on the new Revised Discipline.

A. Williams, from the Committee on the Ministers of the General Assembly reported to the attention of the Presbytery the following resolutions of the Assembly:

1. To observe the Week of Prayer from the 4th to the 10th January, 1863.
2. Enjoining special attention to the plan of Systematic Benevolence.
3. Dissolving all existing Advisory Committees of the Board of Missions.
4. Loyal resolutions on the state of the country.

The report was accepted, and the standing Committee of Presbytery on Domestic Missions was enlarged by the addition of Messrs. Wadsworth and Williams.

A. Williams offered the following declaration on the state of the country, which was adopted *mem con.* viz:

The Presbytery of California, grateful for the distinguished civil and religious blessings, by the special favor of Almighty God, enjoyed under the benign government of the United States, and deeply sympathizing with the Government in its determined efforts to subdue the rebellion now arrayed against it, hereby renews its expressions of loyal affection and duty, heartily approves and adopts the resolutions of the last General Assembly on the state of the country, and earnestly enjoins the congregations under its care, to continue their unceasing prayers, as well as other practical zeal, for the restoration of the integrity and peace of the nation.

The Rev. George Pierson of the Presbytery of San José, being present, was invited to sit as a corresponding member.

The minutes were read and approved.

Presbytery then adjourned to meet at the call of the Moderator during the intervals of the next Synod. Concluded with prayer.

Foreign Intervention.

The hope of foreign intervention has buoyed up the hearts of the South since their rash acts plunged this country into the horrors of a civil war. With the utmost confidence, whether that confidence was derived from any encouragements held out by politicians in Europe, or whether it sprung from an overweening conceit of the importance of the great staple, or the value of Southern trade and friendship, still the South relied implicitly on the interference of the European powers in our international struggle—cotton must lord it over the diplomacy of Europe, and the necessities of trade must break up the blockade. The South, counting on external help in the commencement of the contest, was slow to put forth its full power, but danced attendance on foreign courts, spending its time in futile attempts to coax imperial France or aristocratic England to unite with them in destroying the republic of Washington and Jefferson. Their commissioners now wait on the precincts of royal courts, still importuning for recognition, and offering to sell their country for a price inconceivably low, but still doubtless in their estimation far above the value of Republican institutions.

On what grounds can foreign intervention be anticipated?

Firstly, on the score of self interest. The sunny South, rich in the two great agricultural products of cotton and tobacco, so necessary to the manufactures and revenue of England, free trade, a large and hungry market for the manufactured cotton goods and wares of England, and the silks and wines of France, how freely and fully would the channels of trade run westward, and the carrying trade, too, no longer on American bottoms, but in the capacious hulls of the merchant craft of England. How tempting! And France and England looked over the barrier and saw all this, and something besides. The cotton was soft and white, downy and enticing; but within it, and overlaying it, and wrapped all around it, was the black coil of the serpent, and England remembered the Emancipation Bill, and France, San Domingo, and refrained. Then, too, England and France remembered that there was an East and North and West adhering to the Government, and that the twenty million of loyal population also had a trade, whose value was far superior to that of the South, and interest being Janus-faced, looking in both directions, paused, lest in grasping at the trade of the South they should risk the loss of that of the loyal States, and perhaps both; and then even if cotton and tobacco were desirable commodities, corn was necessary, for tobacco and cotton could be dispensed with, but bread must be had.

Intervention on the score of impunity.

The acknowledgment of the independence of the Confederate States, coupled with alliance and aid, could not fail to bring on war with the Government of the Union, and though France and Great Britain might expect with their vast resources, naval and military, to crush the Federal power, yet it could not be done in a day, or a month, or a year, and while the war continued, blows could be given as well as received, and twenty millions of people, of the fighting material of which the Federal Union is composed, would not surrender their national existence without a terrific struggle, and history, being philosophy teaching by examples, philosophy through the war of 1776, and again of 1812, would teach Great Britain, that though they might go into the contest with the boast that "at once every American sail would be swept from the ocean, and every American port blockaded," still the recorded experience of the two past wars would not justify them in this same confident boasting. We apprehend that armed intervention on the part of the powers of Europe could not only, not be attempted with impunity, but would be effected with the certainty of entailing on the three nations a calamitous and bloody war, with strong probability also, of profitless conclusion on the part of the two nations who causlessly forced it upon the third.

Intervention on the score of humanity.

One of the very able and reliable correspondent of an English paper demands, after giving an account of some of the bloody battles of the war, that the European powers should interpose for the sake of humanity and stop this quarrel. When governments hold up deprecatory hands between warlike hosts and pray for humanity's sake that the carnage may cease, greater power and pungency will be given to their plea, if the outspread hands shall be clean of blood, but if the pleading hands drip with human gore, humanity is outraged by the intercession, and the combattants, with scorn and derision, turn from the proffered mediation. I shall waste no time to prove that England and France are not the powers to plead consistently the claims of humanities, and no intercession of theirs on his score will carry with it the weight of any moral power. The war urged on China to oblige that people to receive British opium; the dark history of India, and the alacrity with which England seized the sword and girded on her armor, and rushed to the coming battle, to avenge an alleged insult to her national honor in the *Trent* affair, preclude any possibility of intervention on her part for the sake of humanity, which shall have any other weight but what the sword shall give it. While France, which has fought for glory, or to give employment to a restless army, or merely to keep her military hand in skill and practice, from earliest times down to the late Gallic raid on Mexico, France, when she interposes for humanity's sake, will force the nations tauntingly to exclaim: is Saul also among the prophets? The interests of humanity will be subserved best, we think, by abundant crops of corn and wheat on the western prairies, and iron-sided ships, and strong battalions, for we doubt whether France and England will interfere and provoke a war with the United States, on the score of humanity, when their poor shall cry for want of bread, and America show force enough to make foreign intervention difficult and dangerous.

Intervention still probable.

We do not expect this war will be concluded without intervention. There is an intervention which we anticipate, even with desire, and confidently expect, but not from European powers, nor from any power of earth, but from the power which rules in the armies of Heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth beneath. Our view of the attributes of God, and knowledge of his providential government of the earth, lead us to count on Divine intervention in this contest, on the following grounds, firstly,

On the score of God's truth.

By divine revelation human government is made an ordinance of God, and obedience to the civil magistrate a Christian duty. Will not God honor his own ordinance? The civil magistrate beareth not the sword in vain; God himself puts the weapon in his grasp, and He shall nerve the arm and stiffen the grasp, until the magisterial sword shall be a terror to evil doers, and a praise to them that do well. Such intervention we anticipate on the score of God's truth.

Intervention on the score of God's righteousness.

This revolution was conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity; men bound by solemn oath to fealty to the Constitution, deliberately, plotted for the overthrow of the Government; men whom every principle of truth and honor, bound by the most solemn sanctions to loyalty; men who swore obedience to the authority of the United States as paramount to the allegiance which they held to the government of the States, under pretence of duty to individual States, violated their oaths, ruthlessly laying their perjured and treacherous hands on the ark of the Constitution. But this was not all; they even took advantage of their official position, the more stealthily and securely to work for the destruction of the Government which, under the sacred sanctions of vows offered to Heaven, they professed to serve, members of the President's cabinet, and of the United States Senate, conspired together to secure the nation's destruction, and so effectually had they worked their plans under the weak and imbecile Buchanan, that when the nation awoke to its danger, it found a large portion of its army powerless under the command of the traitor Twiggs, through the treachery of Floyd; its navy scattered over the globe, or just the places where it was never wanted, by the treachery of Toucey; its treasury filched by the treachery of Cobb; and traitors in their seats in Congress, holding down the Government as it attempted to rise. So, by treacherous hands was the nation bound, hand and foot to be delivered over to the mercies of secession. But perjury and treachery could not accomplish their work until sacrilege should also be flouted in the face of a righteous God, and rebellion born in perjury and nourished by robbery, must by sanctimonious hands have the lie of God's blessing laid upon it. Now for this profanation of the righteous attributes of God, will he not come forth in judgment and place the seal of condemnation on perjury, treachery and sacrilege? We would not forestall the purposes of Divine Providence, but as sure as we believe God is righteous, who taketh vengeance, so truly we believe that He will intervene in this contest, and that His judgments will fall with awful severity on those who have broken all laws, human and divine, in their unrighteous rebellion.

Intervention for mercy's sake.

"Behold the hire of the laborers, who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth, and the cries of them which have reaped, are entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth."

Now when our hearts are troubled for fear of foreign intervention, on this point let us remember, "that they that be with us are more than they that be with them; let our eyes be opened, and behold the mountain full of horses and chariots of fire round about."

Mr. Caldwell's Reply to the Conference Resolutions.

EDITOR PACIFIC:—In reporting the proceedings of the California Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, in your issue of last week, you publish a series of resolutions, introduced by Rev. E. Thomas, editor *C. C. Advocate*, condemning me in very strong terms of "insubordination and unfaithfulness" as an itinerant Methodist preacher.

Now as these resolutions have appeared in your paper, I feel it my duty to your readers, as well as to myself, to state the facts in the case, and let an impartial christian public judge whether they are such as to warrant any such language.

Sometime before the session of the Conference in 1861 I determined to withdraw from the M. E. Church, and unite with another branch of the Church. This intention I frankly mentioned to Mr. Thomas and others. At the close of the year, however, the church at Petaluma, where I was stationed, (who were enjoying at the time a season of revival) were very anxious that I should remain with them another year. This of course I could not do unless I remained in the Conference. I therefore promised them, that if I was returned to them, I would stay in the Conference another year.

As soon as I found that I was to be removed from Petaluma, contrary to the written petition of the entire official board, I requested my Presiding Elder to ask for me, in *open Conference*, a location. The President of the Conference, Isaac Owen, decided that it was too late to put the motion. I did not demur to this decision, though my request was made before the motion to adjourn. I arose and respectfully stated to the Conference, that as I was unable to comply with its order, I wished to withdraw my connexion from it. No action was taken upon this.

Shortly after Conference adjourned I consulted Dr. Peck and other leading members of the Conference as to what course I should pursue. Their *advice* was, that if I was determined to change my church relations, my *proper* course was to send an unconditional withdrawal in writing, to my presiding Elder. This I did in respectful language. I was assured by these brethren that it would be considered no disrespect to the Conference after my withdrawal to unite with another church. Dr. P. called upon the pastor of the church with which I proposed uniting, commending me kindly, and also wrote me a letter of commendation. Mr. Owen, acting Bishop of the Conference, also sent me a certificate of standing in the Conference, knowing it was to be used for the purpose of uniting with another church. I received no notice of disapproval from any of these brethren, until after I had united with the Congregational Church, which Mrs. C. and myself did upon *confession of faith*, and not upon any standing we claimed in the M. E. Church. The Congregational Church never used the slightest influence with me. I joined it from principle, and I must say I have found its communion sweet and profitable.

J. McH. CALDWELL.

N. B. I might say, that if my course was irregular, it ought to have been evident to the Conference, as I had frequently declared, that it was ignorantly and not intentionally done. I could say too that I had much *precedent* to influence me as well as *advice*.

The course I pursued was precisely the same as that of Revs. Messrs. Taylor and Roney, against whom there was no complaint made whatever by the Conference.

J. McH. C.

"THE PEACEMAKES."—In our columns is the advertisement of a new stove called the *Peacemaker*. It is said to be superior to any stove yet manufactured in any country, combining all the good qualities of the "Good Samaritan," "Stewart's," etc., at the same time surpassing them. We once heard a lady who had borne with the vexations of a poor stove till she could hold out no longer, say to her husband—"You must get me a better stove or I shall lose my temper." Men know but little about the horrid trials of a poor stove, and the many grievances that flow from them; let them therefore listen and show their wisdom by getting Peacemakers.

[For the Pacific.]

Waiting.

She has pass'd away, like a summer flower,
No more in my garden in beauty to bloom,
Pluck'd in her morning from within my heart's bower,
To leave me enshrouded in sadness and gloom.

In silence, she sleeps where the weeping trees
Are kissed by the lips of the passing breeze,
And the sun each morn, in the churchyard old,
Covers her grave with a mantle of gold.

Full often, I think of the clods that press
On a form supreme in its loveliness;
And the bursting heart in its dark despair,
Forgets, that the casket alone—is there.

For the dew drops whisper, that gem the sod,
"We were scatter'd here by the hand of God;"
And the heart is solac'd, the brain is calm'd
For her, by the love of God embalmed,
An angel pure through the coming years,
Above the world, with its crimes and tears,
Joyful and safe in the Father's home,
Awaiting the moment when I shall come.

* * * S.

Discourses on every day Topics—No. 1.

The Value of Method.

There are two ways of doing everything in this world—a right way and a wrong way. It matters not how simple the operation which we have to perform, from the tying of a shoe-string to the weaving of the most delicate embroidery, from the simple art of holding a pen or pencil correctly to the rarest combinations of artistic skill, from the first principles of composition to the most elaborate effort of art and oratory, method gives alike the foundation and the finish. The want of method, especially in little things, is one of the most common of failings; nothing is so easy as the right way after it is once acquired, but the effort of acquirement is neglected until it becomes a confirmed ineradicable failing. But before proceeding further it would be perhaps advisable to adduce, by way of illustration, a few simple instances of the value of method.

Now, supposing our reader to be a lady, and like nearly all, if not all ladies, she is in the habit of neglecting her visiting list until their is an arduous day's duty before her. If this duty is methodically arranged, if she considers carefully what she has to perform and how she will perform it, if she takes her tablets and enters in regular order the number of calls to be made, and the rotation in which she will make them, she may spend five or ten minutes, or a quarter of an hour at the outset of her journey, but she will undoubtedly visit all her friends, and accomplish it too with an economy of time that will surprise even herself. If, on the other hand, she starts out inconsiderately, hurriedly, without forethought and without method, the chances are ten to one, a hundred to one, that she will not make all her calls, although she expend twice the time, and endure double the fatigue.

So with a man in the ordinary avocations of life. If he has an accumulation of business on his hands, if he has, as is often the case, goods to buy and other goods to ship, customers to wait on, correspondence that must be attended to, instructions to detail to this clerk and that clerk, and, in short, such an accumulation of business as daily falls to the lot of a busy man in busy times. If such a man is methodical, he will achieve it all without difficulty. In the first place, he will only attend to one customer at a time, be he a beggar or be he a prince, he will have his regular outdoor hours, and his office hours, and those with whom he deals will always be on hand accordingly. His books and papers are always ready. He loses no time hunting up invoices or receipts. He has what he intends to say in his correspondence arranged in his mind, and it is written promptly and forcibly in a good legible business hand; his clerks know his ways and copy them; so that with order and precision on all sides the work is accomplished with ease, and when the press is over all can enjoy their leisure.

But there is no occasion to enlarge on this portion of the subject. In business, in mechanics, in professions, in war, in all the avocations of daily life, its importance is acknowledged, its paramount necessity admitted without a question. It is only when we proceed to consider those pursuits where practical, methodical application, is supposed to yield to talent or genius, that we have to condemn the almost universal neglect of that which, after all, constitutes the most essential element of success; and as the object of the present paper is to consider the paramount importance of method in the education of young people, we will proceed at once to the school-room. Here, too, in all the ordinary branches of an English education, we are methodical enough. There are some exceptions to the rule, it is true, but they are few and far between, and they are getting scarcer every day. Nobody now expects his child to be taught mathematics until he has first been thoroughly drilled in the principles of arithmetic. He is not expected to compose until he has been instructed in the rules of grammar, until he has advanced somewhat in history and geography, until a fund of information has been stored in the brain, as a foundation, and until he has been taught to think, and apply method in the arrangement of his ideas. But in the present day these things are considered the elements merely of the educational course. Our young people must have accomplishments if we would have them shine in the world. They must speak French and Spanish too here in California. Every young lady must play on the piano, on the guitar too, at least a little. Our boys as well as girls must draw and paint. They must learn to sing in order to accompany their sisters, and they must have many other accomplishments too numerous to mention.

This has been the ambition of parents from time immemorial, and yet how few ever succeed in speaking French or Spanish, in singing or playing music at sight, which is, or should be, the sole aim of such instruction; or in drawing or painting anything worthy of the name of a picture from nature, without the accomplishment of which all the instruction is literally thrown away.

And what is the reason of this failure? Why are we charged, as Americans, with being superficial in our attainments the moment we step beyond the bounds of a common school education? Simply for the lack of method. We are too impatient, to begin at the beginning; too eager to cut a dash to pause to study the alphabets of our accomplishments. Thus we have studies of the human figure, for children learning to draw; while still unable to copy accurately the simplest piece of ornamental work from the flat, they are put into "waters" and "oils," and go to daubing pictures, while they should still be studying the unfailing beauties of outline. So with music. Misses go thundering through a waltz, or a quadrille, or a Sonata, while they are still ignorant of the first principles of music. The "scales" are too tiresome; they want something pleasing, and mamma wants something showy; kind, well meaning friends, keep bringing new music, and so the pupil learns to cut a flourish, it is true, but never succeeds in accomplishing a duet, or in becoming a reliable *independent* voice even in a choir. And are we more successful in the languages? Let us see. Who speaks French, or Spanish, or Italian, among the hundreds of young misses or young gentlemen who have been receiving fashionable educations during the present generation? We can show something at least in music and drawing on the stuffing principle, but here we have to *speak* or our own silence condemns us

The mere reputation of having studied these languages is but poor apology for a practical useful proficiency. Here, we have really occasion for them; they are more than mere accomplishments; they are an invaluable aid to business pursuits; they are spoken every day on every side, and our foreign intercourse is constantly increasing. Yet for all, by some fatality or another, our young people rarely succeed in speaking them with any facility. It is not for want of trying certainly, but they ignore the French verbs with their apparently unconquerable irritating irregularities; they leave the Latin or Spanish nouns and declensions to hurry after Cæsar or Don Quixote by the aid of an interlined copy. They are somewhat more successful in Spanish, it is true, but they can never stop in this fast age of steam and Pacific Railroads to write out Ollendorff's interminable exercise. They want a cut-off, and perhaps some enterprising student may find it, but untill he does, we had better keep the well-beaten though weary road.

We had intended to say much more on this subject, but the space of a column or two to which we are necessarily limited, will not permit. The subject is one of great importance to all. The day is not distant, we hope, when parents and guardians will see the necessity of method in teaching their children accomplishments as well as everything else. How often have we seen a prudent, calculating father laboring almost beyond his strength in order to give his children a liberal education, conducting his business with a method and economy, that renders him liable even to the charge of meanness, stinting himself and those around him, of necessaries, yet squandering, absolutely squandering his hard earnings, to teach his children accomplishments in which there is no more hope of their attaining any practical proficiency under the stuffing principle, than there is of their becoming millionaires without the indispensable qualifications of prudence and economy. Let parents, then, devote a little attention to this subject; let plain practical papas be both plain and practical in this matter; let them insist that their children shall begin at the beginning; let them test their progress in the same common sense manner as they test their progress in writing or arithmetic or geography, or any of the ordinary branches of English education. If the pupil has not the patience or the perseverance to study the right way, depend upon it they have no great love for the pursuit, and the time and money wasted on it would be far better devoted to a more practical and useful purpose.

Progress of the War.

The news since our last is of the highest importance. Just at the present time we are living at the rate of a decade a week. The following are the particulars of the great battle of Middleton, the news of which had just arrived as we went to press with the issue of the 18th:

WASHINGTON, September 16.—At 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, McClellan's army came fairly up with the enemy posted on the east side of the Blue Ridge Mountains, stretching on a line north to south from Middleton on the Hagerstown road, to Jefferson on the Harper's Ferry road. Our right under Burnside, rested on Middleton, and our left wing, under Franklin, on Jefferson. A general engagement immediately commenced, McClellan necessarily attacking the enemy in their advantageous position. The battle was obstinately contested until 9 in the evening, by which time the enemy were gradually driven up South Mountain and over its top, into the valley on the other side. Burnside held the top of the mountain during the night. At 9 yesterday morning the engagement was not renewed.

Our gratification at the receipt of the above news was marred, however, by the disgraceful surrender of Harper's Ferry.

The rebels commenced the attack on Friday at noon on our forces, from the Maryland Heights, and skirmishing continued throughout the day, the enemy being driven back with considerable loss. The attack was renewed on Saturday, when the enemy approached in overwhelming numbers. Orders were given to spike the guns and throw them down the mountain. The whole force from the Heights returned to the Ferry in safety, with the guns from Camp Hill, using them on the enemy when they attempted to pursue our retreating men. On Sunday noon the rebels appeared in great force on Loudon Heights. The Federals shelled them from point to point, which they replied to. The cannonading continued throughout the day, and was resumed on Monday morning, when the white flag was raised. The Rebels continued firing three quarters of an hour afterwards. Two thousand three hundred cavalry escaped on Sunday night, cutting their way through the enemy, and arriving at Greencastle, Pa., with little loss. The balance of the troops, numbering from 6,000 to 8,000, with General White's command from Martinsburg, all surrendered on Monday afternoon.

This important point was not long allowed to remain in their possession. It was retaken by Burnside almost immediately, the rebels leaving their cannon and stores behind. Several hundred troops were left which they did not have time to parole. Our forces crossed the bridge, which was unimpaired, and pursued the rebels as far as Martinsburg.

A great battle took place near Sharpsburg, in Maryland, on Tuesday and Wednesday last, now known as the battle of Antietam, the ground where the heaviest fighting took place being on the banks of the river of that name, but so close to Sharpsburg that nearly every house was struck by shells.

A despatch from McClellan's headquarters, on Saturday say that the loss of the enemy must have been from 18,000 to 20,000, and that 2,500 of their dead were found on the field, after their troops were driven from it. Still later despatches state that 10,000 stand of the enemy's arms were found by our men on the battle-field. The victory was evidently much more complete than our generals esteemed it at the time. The enemy, although driven back, kept a bold front, with every demonstration of a disposition to stand another fight before retiring an inch. But on Thursday night, while appearances in their front indicated a readiness to invite an attack from McClellan next day, the great body of his troops, by a well concealed movement, withdrew across the Potomac into Virginia. Early on Friday morning McClellan discovered that only a fragment of the enemy remained in front. They had retreated hastily across the Potomac, leaving the mere skeleton of a force in advance, with the view of covering their retreat.

These victories were not achieved without fearful loss of life. The havoc among our generals was also great. Gen. Hooker was dangerously wounded. Gen. Meagher was reported killed, but we can congratulate our readers with the assurance that the report was an error; he was severely wounded merely, and is now in a fair way to recover and do further gallant service. Generals Rodman, Hartsuff, Duryea, Sedgwick, Richardson and Dana were wounded also.

From New Orleans we have news of the daring achievements of the gunboat *Essex*:

On the way down the river she was fired into at Natchez, for which the city was bombarded for two hours, at the end of which time it surrendered, and the Stars and Stripes were raised. The *Essex* then proceeded to Bayou Sara, which town she also burned.

While passing Port Hudson, a rebel battery of thirty-four guns opened on her. A fierce battle at not more than 80 feet distance began, which lasted an hour, resulting in our silencing the battery, which was composed of guns of very heavy calibre. The *Essex* was not damaged except in her smoke pipes and ventilators, which were perforated at numerous places. The iron sides of the *Essex* were struck in a multitude of places with ten-inch and other large sized balls, the result in some cases being a slight indentation, the balls breaking into fragments. She commenced with the upper guns in the battery and silenced them all, one after another. It was impossible to ascertain the loss of the enemy. The crew of the *Essex* were so completely protected as to prevent them seeing ashore. There was no casualty on our side.

From Mississippi we have news of the battle of Inka. On Saturday, the 20th, Price was attacked at three points at about the same time. Being nearly surrounded he cut his way through at a point where the 47th Illinois was stationed. During the fight a body of Texan Rangers charged on one of our batteries, and notwithstanding our determined resistance, spiked two guns. Gen. Rosekrans is said to have taken six batteries of artillery and five hundred prisoners. The full particulars of this battle however are not yet ascertained.

Gen. Hooker has been appointed a brigadier general in the Regular Army, in consideration of his valuable services. His wound is serious and liable to superinduce lock-jaw.

A proclamation has been issued by the President, the substance of which is as follows: I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, proclaim and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the Constitutional relations between the United States and the people of the States thereof, in which the relation of the States is or may be disturbed. It is my purpose at next meeting of Congress to again recommend the adoption of practical measures tendering pecuniary aid to the States and the people thereof, who may not be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted, or may voluntarily adopt, the immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery.

That on the 1st day of January, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State or part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforth and forever after free. On that day the Executive will designate by proclamation the States, and parts of States, in which the people shall be in rebellion. The fact that any State or part of a State shall on that day be in good faith represented in Congress by members chosen by a majority of the electors, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed sufficient evidence that such States have not been in rebellion.

Congregational Association.

The Annual Meeting of the CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION of California, will be held in San Francisco, Thursday, Oct. 2nd, 10 o'clock, A. M., in the First Congregational Church.

The Annual Sermon before the Association will be preached by the Rev. G. Mooar, of Oakland, on the evening of the same day.

J. H. WARREN, *Registrar.*

SUNDAY SCHOOL STATE CONVENTION.—In about two weeks the Sunday School State Convention will assemble in this city. It is one of the most important convocations that can be held in this State, and we would urge upon all the friends of this blessed cause to give prompt attention to the gathering and furnishing of statistics, and spare no means to contribute to the success of the Convention.

EVERY housekeeper experiences how difficult it is to make good bread, and we therefore take pleasure in calling attention to the fact that to insure uniformly LIGHT, SWEET and NUTRICIOUS BREAD, it is only necessary to use Redington & Co's Yeast Powders, which in every respect excel all similar preparations ever offered to the public. See advertisement in another column.

Religious Intelligence.

Methodist Church in Parkersburg, Va.—The *Methodist* says:—Parkersburg, Va., has been from the start a loyal city. The influence and labors of her citizens have been powerful in sustaining the cause of the Union in Western Virginia. The following notice from the *Pittsburg Advocate*, of an enterprise in which the Methodists of that place are engaged, will speak for itself:—

"Methodism in Parkersburg has witnessd serious vicissitudes since the separation of the Church in 1844. The Southern Methodists first took the Church property, and excited the worst passions of the community against the few who clung with affection to the old Church. But a handful remained in the communion of Methodism. They were ostracised from good society. They were defamed, maltreated, persecuted, But after enduring for years the worst indignities, they recovered by legal process the old Church property. A new era then dawned upon them. The recovery of the house where their father's worshipped was an occasion of great joy. But it was old and dilapidated. The wear and tear of increasing years rendered it still less suited to the times and the wants of the society. It is now torn down, and arrangements are made to build one that shall better represent Methodism in Parkersburg. The society is neither numerically strong nor wealthy. They are doing well. Many of them are making considerable sacrifices to secure a new building. But after they do all lying in their power they will still need *some help from abroad*. Their pastor, Rev. T. H. Monroe, is expecting to go abroad seeking help. His cause is worthy. It is the cause of patriotism as well as the cause of Christ. Methodism has saved Western Virginia to the Union; and she will yet regenerate and purify the western counties from the last vestige of the secession fever. We trust the pastor will meet with the encouragement and success his cause deserves."

The Revised Book of Discipline.—The Rev. Dr. McGill, in a letter to the Rev. Dr. McKinney, gives the following account of what was done at the late meeting of the Committe on the new Book of Discipline.

Chicago, July 29, 1862.

Rev. Dr. McKinney—Dear Brother:—The chief labor of the Committee last week was expended on the following changes and emendations of their report:

1st. The relation of baptised youth to the Church. The old Book was entirely restored in this particular, by a vote of eight to four. Not only so, but the Committee took two steps farther in the direction of its teachings; *first*, in special urgency on church sessions to deal faithfully and particularly with such members; and *secondly*, requiring parents, when they rememove with children in their households, to have these included in their certificates of dismission, as members of the Church by baptism.

2d. Connected with this subject, they expunged the "back door" doctrine, of release from the Church at the will of one who thinks he was mistaken in his conversion. Instead of this, the session are authorized to consent for a time to the wish of members to abstain from the Lord's Supper, through feeling of unworthiness. Also, under certain conditions, the rolls of particular churches may be purged of names that cannot be accounted for. And direction is given how to deal with those who break off irregularly, to join other churches.

3d. A third feature of the report as now amended, is the arrest of testimony, or the evidence of facts, in the Presbytery, when the case originates in the session, and the Presbytery affirms the judgment of the session; or in the Synod, when the session and Presbytery disagree. And when a case originates in the Presbytery, the ultimate finding of the facts must be in the Synod; so that the General Assembly shall always be a court of errors merely, in the last appeal. This is designed to keep from the judicial proceedings of the Assembly the mass of evidence in detail, which is always so impatiently listened to, and is often so indelicate and offensive.

4th. The latitude of *appeals* is somewhat abridged; and although not rigidly confined to judicial cases, the liberty of appealing as often as any one may think "general injury" is done, has been taken away.

5th. The two chapters on "Actual Process" have been re-cast, making a better arrangement and guarding against various ambiguities, and possibilities of confusion or injustice.

On the whole, the Committee feel hopeful that the Report is now made more acceptable to the churches; and though by no means perfect as even human wisdom can make it, that a more important step has been made than at any previous meeting, in producing just such formularies as the Church has desired.

In addition to the laborious reconsideration of the Discipline, the rules for Judicatories were amended and enlarged—some ten additional rules being incorporated, the present rules being rearranged, and various ambiguous or inconvenient rules being modified, so as to render them a complete manual, easily studied, and promptly enforced.

The Committee were four days in session; working, for the most part, morning, noon and night—perhaps, I thought, too much in a hurry for the magnitude of the task, yet conscientiously and earnestly aiming to do their work well.

Alexander McGill.

Resignation of Rev. Dr. Hague.—The N. Y. *Examiner* says: "We are informed that Rev. Dr. Hague has resigned the pastoral care of the Madison Avenue Baptist church. He stated, in his letter to the church, that the condition of his health made it imperative for him to resign, that he might seek relaxation from intellectual pursuits, and the church could do no less than accede to his wishes. We have not the means of knowing what are his own plans, or those of the church. He has been successful in building a church edifice, which, for chasteness of architecture and advantages of location, is second to no house of worship in this city, and it would be a grievous loss to the Baptists to have anything occur which should place it in the hands of any other denomination."

Chaplain G. W. Dodge, late prisoner at Richmond, passed through New York recently on his way to his family in Massachusetts. He gave an interesting account of his imprisonment and sufferings at the church of Dr. Hiscox.

Mr. C. H. Carpenter, a member of the graduating class at Newton, and a son of Rev. Mark Carpenter, of Brattleboro', Vt., has been accepted as a missionary of the Union, and appointed to labor in the Karen Mission.

MARRIED.

In this city, Sept. 13th, by Rev. Dr. Wadsworth, John A. Snook to Jane Clarke.

In this city, September 21st, by the Rev. E. S. Lacy, D. H. Penne of this city, to Annie Whitney of Napa.

In this city, Sept 22d, by the Rev. John Kimball, Simeon Hall to Ellen Mayo.

In Nevada City, September 18th, by Rev. Benj. Brierly, Edwin P. Marselus to Amelia M. Kent, daughter of Charles Kent, all of Nevada.

DIED.

In this city, September 17th, Thomas F. son of William Clark, of Augusta, Maine, aged 20 years.

In this city, Sept. 20th, of consumption, John Frohling, a native of Germany, aged 35 years.

In this city, Sept. 18th, Mrs. Minerva Borden Hale, aged 44 years.

In Oakland, September 18th, Sarah Elizabeth, wife of Samuel E. Oakley, aged 32 years, of Suffolk county, N. Y.

In this city, September 19th Captain Douglas, late an employe in the U. S. Appraiser's store.

In this city, September 20th, of consumption, Miss E. H. Draper, aged 23

In this city, September 22d, Captain George Zoulton, aged 27 years, 2 months and 27 days.

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Single boxes, with directions as above, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1 25.

☞ These Remedies by the Case or Single Box, are sent to any part of the country by Mail or Express.

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J. B. OWENS,
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And Sold by Dr. Humphreys Agents everywhere.
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625 MARKET STREET, 625
Opposite Montgomery street, San Francisco.
Russian Baths, Wash Baths, Steam Baths.

Sulphur Baths, $1; Pack Baths, $1; Electrial Baths, Seventy-five cents; Single Baths, Fifty cents; Baths by the month at REDUCED RATES. sept18

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REFERENCES:
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DR. J. B. BEERS & SON,
DENTISTS,
No. 616 CLAY STREET,
Teeth inserted upon Gold, Cheoplasty and Vulcanized Rubber.
ALL OPERATIONS ON THE TEETH
Performed in the most Skillful and Approved Manner and on the most reasonable Terms.
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MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS of PIANO FORTES, Church and Parlor Harmoniums, Harmonic Piano Fortes, Reed and Pipe Organs, Melodions, Piano Covers, Music Stools, Music Racks, Etc.

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Furnish all kinds of help for Families, Hotels, Farmers, Mining Companies, Mills, Factories, Shops, etc. Also, have a REAL ESTATE AGENCY, and attend to all business in that line. apl 1y

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Choice Goshen Butter
Selected by our Agent in New York.

☞ Goods purchased of us orwarded by our houses without charge.

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HUCKS & LAMBERT'S
CELEBRATED PATENT
H. & L. AXLE-GREASE,

This Extraordinary Lubricating Compound is produced by chemical combination of suitable oily substances, purified by distillation, and

EFFECTUALLY

freed from the resinous or pitchy matter which attaches to all oils, more or less, in their natural or unrefined state.

In operation, the PATENT GREASE works, free from Coomb, or Gum;

PREVENTS

Friction by keeping the heaviest bearings in a soft oily state to the last; and, as its consistency is not altered by exposure to the hottest sun or coldest frost (its liquifying point being 200 degrees,) it follows that, on axles which have a tendency to become hot from too heavy abrasion, etc., the anti-friction will adhere to and keep them cool, when other substances would run off and become dry: thus, the evil known as

"FIRING OF WHEELS"

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The proprietors will guarantee one application of their PATENT GREASE to carry the heaviest loaded team from 300 to 500 miles, without requiring to be re-greased on the road.

☞ N. B.—We respectfully caution our friends to ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE GREASE, as there are several spurious imitations in the market, and see that the trade mark, H. & L. is on the red covers of the packages.

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UNDERTAKERS,
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Having had more than five years experience in this and Sacramento cities, we are prepared to furnish every thing requisite for funeral arrangements, of the best quality, at greatly reduced rates. Orders for any part of the city or Oakland, filled at the shortest notice.

N. B. No connection with any other house.

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WARRANTED TO MAKE
Light, Sweet and Nutricious Bread.
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OTHER CAKES.
Gingerbread and Cakes of all kinds,
Warranted fully equal to any in the Market
ASK FOR
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And take no other if you would have uniformly
GOOD BREAD.
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SAFE AND RELIABLE,
Can be had under pledge of
$150,000
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The Stockholders have paid up in cash the entire Capital of the Company, which, with the first year's accumulated premiums, is deposited and employed in this city, safely and with reference always to its immediate availability for prompt payment of losses; and having chosen for their business what they believe to be prudent and paying classes of risks—with view to permanent soundness—they hope to have the patronage of all who are interested in building up California institutions.

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TO QUARTZ MINERS.

YOUR attention is respectfully invited to my NEW AMALGAMATOR. It acts on different principles from any other in use. Its amalgamating power is surprisingly perfect, and challenges competition. It requires no attention, the quartz running from the Battery through it in a continuous stream. It runs at any speed, from fifty to one hundred and fifty revolutions per minute, doing work in proportion.

It is now in use in different places, and doing the work of several

Ordinary Amalgamators.

To supply the demand. Three Foundries are now engaged manufacturing these machines—the Miners' and the Pacific Foundries, San Francisco, also the Globe Foundry at Stockton, where they can be examined by all interested.

jy17-3m THOMAS VARNEY.

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THE GOLDEN STATE IRON WORKS having removed to Nos. 19 and 21 First street, are now prepared to furnish CASTINGS and MACHINERY for Quartz Mills, Amalgamators, Saw and Flour Mills, together with Caldrons, Grates for Mantels, Building Fronts, Stove and small Castings of all kinds, with despatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

Having had long practical experience in Quartz Mining, we are prepared to construct the most approved kinds of Machinery for reducing ores and extracting gold and silver. Genuine White Iron Shoes and Dies.

Knox's improved Amalgamators and Palmer's Steam Chests furnished at short notice.

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ALL PARTIES ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against manufacturing, selling, buying or using the Steam Chest or False Button for Amalgamating Pans, as per my plan, without my consent, as I have applied for a Patent on the same.

W. A PALMER.
San Francisco, February 27, 1862. mar12 tf.

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Have just introduced
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Family Sewing Machines of
The same patterns, and
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Purchasers can now have
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IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH
FAMILY
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FROM PATENT REPORT.

"This machine, as wonderful alike for the delicacy and accuracy as for the simplicity of its operation, is designed to bless all lands with its munificent ministrations. The belief is confidently entertained that it will become almost as universal as the distaff and spinning-wheel of the olden time; but, unlike these memorials of ceaseless toil, it will enter the homes of impoverished and suffering humanity, to lighten the burdens and brighten the lives of those whose elevation and happiness have been the unceasing care, as they are now the crowning glory, of the Christian civilization of the world."

We have a large and varied assortment of these Machines on hand, for which we are General Agents for the Pacific States and west coast of Mexico.

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THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF the College of California is thoroughly provided for the education of those who do not design to complete the higher College course, as well as for introducing to that course those intending to pursue it. The necessary branches of a general education, the elements of the sciences of philosophy and rhetoric, and the outlines of history, together with the modern languages, book-keeping, surveying, &c., are taught by competent instructors. Students from abroad board in the Institution under the supervision of the Principal and various teachers, where they are held to a systematic, rigorous but intelligent and kind course of discipline. The entire aim of the instructors is to secure careful scholarship, vigor of thought, manly, cultured deportment and upright character. The younger students form a separate department with the peculiar care which their age renders desirable, and enjoy the same advantages of instruction which are afforded to the more advanced.

The acquisition of the modern languages is universally desirable, both for their disciplinary character and their practical usefulness. In order to induce students to pursue them at an early period in their course, when they can be most easily acquired, the extra charge made in all schools for these studies is remitted. French, Spanish, German and Vocal Music are provided for all; and no extras are charged except Instrumental Music, Drawing and Painting.

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Students are required to bring their bed linen, towels and napkins.

With the provisions which have been made in all the Departments of Instruction, with the additions now in progress to the buildings, with the rare pleasantness of the grounds and the known healthfulness of the location, very superior facilities are afforded for the acquirement of a sound education.

The next session will open THURSDAY, the 17th instant.

For Catalogues, apply to the following gentlemen of the Board of Trustees: Rev. Dr. Anderson, Rev. Mr. Cheney, Rev. Mr. Lacy, Ira P. Rankin and F. Billings, Esq's. San Francisco; Rev. J. A. Benton, Sacramento; Sherman Day, Esq., New Almaden; Rev. E. B. Walsworth, Oakland.

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Concord Stage and Buggy Harness,
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Made to order, and Instruction given for using them. We invite you all to call and see us, at
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THE FOLLOWING STEAMships will be despatched in the month of October:

SONORA, Capt. W. F. Lapidge, Oct. 1.
CONSTITUTION, Capt. J. T. Watkins, Oct. 11.
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Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Co.

FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
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MACHINE SHOP,
First St., bet. Mission and Howard.

Important improvements and additions have been made during the past winter to this already extensive establishment, so that we are are now enabled to offer greater facilities for the manufacture of machinery than any other establishment west of the Rocky Mountains.

Our list of Patterns it is well known is the most complete and extensive, embracing every variety of improved machinery in use on this coast.

We have on hand and make to order,

High and Low Pressure Engines
Both Marine and Stationary.
QUARTZ MILLS
Of every description, including many new and important improvements.
STAMPS AND DIES,
Made of Iron imported expressly for this purpose, vastly superior to any other in use.
MINING PUMPS OF ALL SIZES.
FLOURING MILLS,
Gang, Sash, Muley and Circular, Saw Mills, Car Wheels and Axles of all dimensions, Building Fronts, Horse Powers, Smut Mills, Boiler Fronts, Windmills,
Together with all kinds of Iron and Brass Castings, Furnished at short notice.
Quartz Screens o every degree of Fineness,
Made of the best Russia Iron.

We would call especial attention to our new and improved STEAM AMALGAMATOR, which for capacity and effectiveness, we are confident will far surpass any in use.

☞ Steamboat work promptly attended to.
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HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE,
Corner Weber Avenue and California Street,
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THE INCREASING REPUTATION OF THE WATER CURE PRACTICE, in connection with the Electro-Chemical Baths, both in Europe and in the United States, renders it needless to speak of their utility and value in the cure of disease. Having had much experience and practice in the use of Electricity as applied to the human system, during the past eighteen years, DR. GRATTAN is familiar with its application to all the various diseases, such as Rheumatism; Dyspepsia; Fever and Ague; Liver Complaint; Neuralgia; Numb Palsy; Poison Oak; Diseased Eyes, etc. He would also recommend the baths to all suffering from chronic disease of whatever form.

DR. GRATTAN has fitted up the establishment in such a manner as will compare with the best Hydropathic Institutes in the United States, there being separate Departments for male and female treatment. Patients from abroad can be accommodated at the residence of Dr. Grattan with Board, Lodging, Baths and treatment, there being ample accommodation and attendance provided for ladies.

DR. GRATTAN would respectfully state to the public that persons can have the benefit of medicinal and hydropathic treatment in all cases wherein it may be necessary to combine the two.

BOARD AND TREATMENT, per week, from $15 to $25. SINGLE BATHS, $1. Consultation free.

☞ Baths are ready for patrons from 5 o'clock, A. M. to 7 o'clock, P. M. All persons should allow from two to three hours to intervene between the time of eating and taking a bath.

☞ The public are requested to believe no discouraging reports in regard to these Baths, until you have first examined the Institute and judged for yourselves, as it is always open for inspection.

Dr. GRATTAN keeps constantly on hand a supply of his PUTRID SORE THROAT MEDICINE, which has never yet failed, when given in time to effect a cure. Price, $2 50 per bottle. au14 2m

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STOCKTON SEMINARY.

THE TENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF this institution will commence on the 5th of October next, and continue five months. Particular attention paid to those preparing to teach.

For particulars, terms, &c., send for a circular.
CYRUS COLLINS, A. B., Principal.
Stockton, September, 1862. 6w

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SAVINGS UNION!
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Hair Dye! Hair Dye!—William A. Batchelor's celebrated Hair Dye IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD—the only HARMLESS AND RELIABLE DYE KNOWN. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect; changes red, rusty or gray hair instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided.

The genuine has the signature, WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, on the four sides of the engraving of each box. Sold wholesale and retail by R. H. McDONALD & CO., Sacramento, and CHARLES LANGLEY, Wholesale Druggist, San Francisco, and respectable Druggists generally.

Wholesale Factory, 81 Barclay st., late 233 Broadway, and 16 Bond st., New York. mh6-6m

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They have the largest stock of well selected Sheet Music and Bound Books in San Francisco, and it is constantly increased by fresh arrivals with every steamer from the principal publishers in the East. They have a full supply of the following combinations: Violin and Piano, Flute and Piano, Violin and Guitar, Flute and Guitar, Piano and Guitar, Brass Band small and large, etc.

Pianos and all other instruments Tuned and Repaired; Music copied and arranged for all instruments; New Music published; Music arranged and bound. Genuine Silver Strings manufactured to order.
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Importers and Publishers,

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THE FARM.

THE THREE BLACK CROWS.

Two honest tradesmen meeting in the Strand,
One took the other briskly by the hand;
"Hark ye," said he, "'tis an odd story this,
About the crows!"
"I don't know what it is,"
Replied his friend—
"No! I'm surprised at that;
Where I come from, it is the common chat;
But you shall hear; an odd affair indeed!
And that it happened, they are all agreed;
Not to detain you from a thing so strange,
A gentleman, that lives not far from 'Change,
This week, in short, as alley knows,
Took physic, and has thrown up three black crows."
"Impossible!"
"Nay, but it is really true;
I had it from good hands, and so may you."
"From whom, I pray?" So having named the man,
Straight to inquire his curious comrade ran.
"Sir, did you tell"—relating the affair—
"Yes, sir, I did; and if it's worth your care,
Ask Mr. Such-a-one; he told it me;
But, by the by, 'twas two black crows, not three."
Resolved to trace so wondrous an event,
Whip to the third, the virtuoso went.
Sir,"—and so forth—
"Why, yes; the thing is fact,
Though in regard to number not exact;
'Twas not two black crows; it was only one;
The truth of that you may depend upon,
The gentleman himself told me the case."
"Where may I find him?"
"Why—in such a place."
Away he goes, and having found him out—
"Sir, be so good as to resolve a doubt."
Then to his last informant he referred,
And begged to know if true what he had heard.
"Did you, sir, throw up a black crow?"
"Not I!"
"Bless me! how people propagate a lie!
Black crows have been thrown up, three, two and one,
And here I find at last all comes to none!
Did you say nothing of a crow at all?"
"Crow?—crow?—perhaps I might, now I recall the matter over,"
"And pray, sir, what was't?"
"Why, I was horrid sick, and, at the last,
I did throw up, and told my neighbor so,
Something that was as black, sir, as a crow."

FARMERS' BOYS.

In the wide world there is no more important thing than farmers' boys. They are not so important for what they are, as for what they will be. At present they are of little consequence too often. But farmers' boys always have been, and we presume always will be, the material out of which the noblest men are made. They have health and strength; they have bone and muscle; they have heart and will; they have ambition and endurance; and these are the materials that make men. Not buckram and broadcloth, and patent leather and beaver fur, and kid gloves and watch seals, are the materials of which men are made. It takes better stuff to make a man. It is not fat and flesh, and swagger and self-conceit; nor yet smartness, nor flippancy, nor foppery, nor fastness. These make fools, not men; not men such as the world wants, nor such as it will honor and bless. Not long hair, nor much beard, nor a cane, nor a pipe, nor a cigar, nor a quid of tobacco, nor an oath, nor a glass of beer or brandy, nor a dog or gun, nor a pack of cards, nor a novel, nor a vulgar book of love and murder, nor a tale of adventures, that makes a man, or has anything to do with making a man. Farmers' boys ought to keep clear of all these idle, foolish things. They should be employed with nobler objects. They have yet to be men of the clear grit—honest, intelligent, industrious men.—*Valley Farmer.*

PHILOSOPHY OF CURING HAY.

Says the *Ohio Farmer*:—"Don't dry your hay too much. Hay may be dried till it is as worthless as straw. As a good coffee-maker would say, 'Don't burn your coffee, but brown it;' so we say, 'Don't dry your hay, but cure it.' Our good old mothers who relied upon herb-tea instead of 'potecary medecine,' gathered their herbs when in blossom and cured them in the shade. This is the philosophy of making good hay. Cut in the blossom and cure in the shade. The sugar of the plant when it is in bloom, is in the stalk, ready to form the seeds. If the plant is cut earlier the sugar is not there; if later, the sugar has become converted to woody matter. Hay should be well wilted in the sun, but cured in the cock. Better to be a little too green than too dry. If, on putting it into the barn, there is danger of 'heating in the mow,' put on some salt. Cattle will like it none the less. Heat, light, and dry winds will soon take the starch and sugar, which constitute the goodness of the hay, out of it; and the addition of showers renders it almost worthless. Grass cured with the least exposure to the drying winds and searching sunshine, is more nutricious than if longer exposed, however good the weather may be. If ever cured, it contains more woody fibre and less nutritive matter. The true art of hay-making, then, consists in cutting the grass when the starch and sugar are most fully developed, and before they are converted into seed and woody fibre; and curing it to the point, when it will answer to put it into the barn without heating, and no more."

Milk and Butter from Ayrshire Cows.

H. H. Peters, of Southboro', who has twenty-seven Ayrshire cows, weighed the milk yielded daily by several of them from the 15 to the 25th of June—ten days. The produce of six was as follows: Jean Armour, six years old, calved May 20th, an average weight of 54 pounds per day; greatest quantity in any one day was 58 pounds. Her milk was set separately for three days and the cream from it produced upwards of six pounds of butter of the finest quality. Corslet, five years old, calved June 2d, an average of 38 pounds per day. Dutchess, five years old, 35 pounds per day. Miss Miller, six years old, calved April 7th, 36 pounds per day. Queen, eight years old, calved February 1st, 34 pounds per day. Nineteen cows, whose ages range from two to eight years, and whose period of calving extended from December to June, averaged thirty two pounds each. The milk from eighteen being set for one day, gave 20 pounds of butter. Most of the milk is usually sold on the farm. None of the cows were milked more than twice a day, and all, with the exception of three, traveled a mile and a half to pasture and back again, every day. Excepting the first named, which had two quarts of corn and meal per day, none of them had anything in addition to pasture. Mr. Peters has lately sold two two-year-old heifers and a cow, at $150 to $200 each. They are the first females which he has allowed to leave the herd.—*Boston Cultivator.*

PRUNING A CLIMBING ROSE.—In pruning a climbing rose, all the very strong and vigorous shoots of last year should be preserved, and all weak and decayed ones, as well as old shoots exhausted by abundant flowering, should be cut away. It should also be an object to get good strong shoots as low down toward the root as possible, as the finest flowers, coming from the strongest shoots, are thereby equally diffused over the whole plant.

SELECTED RECIPES.

FRYING MEAT.—To a teacup of milk add two eggs, stir in flour to a thick batter, let the meat fry until nearly done, then dip in the batter and fry until brown.—*Rural New Yorker.*

GREEN CORN PUDDING.—Take one dozen and a half ears of green corn, split the kernels lengthwise of the ear with a sharp knife, then with a case knife scrape the corn from the cob, leaving the hulls on the cob; mix it with three to four quarts of rich sweet milk; add four eggs, well beaten; two tablespoonfuls of sugar; salt to the taste; bake it three hours. To be eaten hot, with butter.

EXCELLENT JOHNNY-CAKE.—Two cups of Indian meal; one of wheat flour; one half cup butter; one half cup sugar; two and a half cups good butter milk; from one to two teaspoons salaratus; one teaspoon salt; three eggs. Mix the meal flour, salt and salaratus well; beat the eggs and sugar thoroughly; add them to milk and butter, then stir in the meal and flour—bake in a quick oven.

SPRUCE BEER.—Take three gallons of water, lukewarm, three half-pints of molasses, a table spoonful of essence of spruce, and the same quantity of sugar; mix all together, and add a gill of yeast; let it stand over night, and bottle it in the morning. It will be ready to use in twenty-four hours.

RED ANTS.—To keep them away from your cupboards, keep one pint of tar in two quarts of water, in an earthen vessel in your closets, and you will not be troubled with little red ants. When first mixed, pour the water on hot.

TO PREVENT FLIES FROM INJURING PICTURE FRAMES, GLASSES, ETC.—Boil three or four onions in a pint of water; then with a brush do over your glasses and picture-frames, and the flies will not light on them. It will not do the least injury to the frames.

MOTHS IN CARPETS.—Camphor, two ounces, well cut, to a quart of whisky—a hot flat iron to pass over a piece of muslin with this solution and thin enough to allow the steam produced by the hot iron to penetrate through the carpet. Carpets that are taken up entirely spring and fall, are more free from the work of this insect; but this remedy is practical in all cases—perhaps more particularly where a velvet tapestry carpet is put down by a patent machine, and is so heavy as cannot be easily taken up. This hot flat-iron should be applied wherever there is evidence of the worm eating.

From the Mercantile Gazette and Prices Current.

CHINA.

Our advices from Hongkong are to 21st July. Political affairs had undergone no improvement. It was supposed by some, a short time since, that the collision between the allied armies and the rebels or Taipings would lead to some definite and general results; but such has not been the case. The allies are not in sufficient force to attempt anything effective, were it deemed desirable on their part to do so, and if we may judge from the tone of the press in that country, there is a strong feeling of opposition to any such attempt. The proceedings of the military forces in their late attacks upon the Taipings are regarded and spoken of with disfavor. At the above date, however, all aggressive movements had ceased, and the allied troops were entrenched at Shanghae and its immediate vicinity. The weather had become very hot and wet, quite unfavorable to military operations if any were designed. The prevalence of sickness also had imposed a severe check, but this was apparently subsiding. In the immediate vicinity of Shanghae the people were suffering from want, occasioned in part by the outrages committed by the French troops, and generally by the aggressive policy of the allies. Prior to the inauguration of this policy, a professedly neutral course had been pursued. We say professedly, for a manifest leaning towards imperial authority has been repeatedly noted, yet overt acts of opposition to the Taipings were generally abstained from. It can scarcely be doubted that had not the British authorities forbidden the approach of the rebels to the ports opened to foreign trade by treaty stipulations, the total revenue of those ports would at this time have been in rebel hands, except in so far as the same were absorbed in the payment of British dues; the imperial government, at least, would have been deprived of all benefits from them.

Great misapprehension seems to have existed in certain quarters, and is now freely admitted, in regard to the character and conduct of the Taipings. The severest epithets have been applied to them, as a horde of marauding desperadoes, burning, desolating and destroying the fairest portions of the empire. It appears, however, if we may judge by recent reports, that with the exception of such excesses as are naturally to be expected from semi-barbarous nations in times of war upon the capture of towns and cities, and which are by no means peculiar to the Taipings; their conduct will compare favorably with that of their adversaries, whether British, French or Imperialists. It seems quite certain that order and security to life and property, and the exercise of good faith immediately ensue under their sway, and the people—the inhabitants of the country—after the first alarm has subsided, are represented as happy and contented. It cannot, moreover, be disputed that since 1853 the rebels have been in possession of Nankin, the ancient capital of the empire, seated upon the Yang-tse-kiang, and of several of the most productive provinces on that great river. The wealth of these provinces, as well as of those beyond, still under Tartar rule, has, nevertheless, found its outlet at Shanghae without molestation not only, but in enlarged volume. It is evident that annually increasing supplies of teas and silks could not be derived from regions laid waste and desolate by the savage barbarities and pillage ascribed to the Taipings; these supplies must have come from or passed through these very regions. Shanghae is the commercial mart, so far as foreign trade is concerned, of all that vast, populous and wealthy region bordering upon the Yang-tse-kiang. A glance at the astonishing progress of its trade since the rebellion broke out in 1848, gives a direct contradiction to much that has been said in regard to the conduct of the Taipings in the conquered provinces.

From Hunt's *Merchants' Magazine* we learn that in the year ending June 30th, 1849, the exports of Shanghae were 18,303,074 pounds of teas and 18,134 bales of silk. From that date until June 1853, we may suppose the trade of Shanghae to have been augmented by the rebellion, which began, as is well known, in the province of Kwang Tung where Canton is situated, at that time the great emporium of foreign trade with China. For a long time it had been the only point accessible to the outer world, and the Chinese had been in the habit of going thither with their commodities from the remotest interior districts to trade with foreigners. The disturbances incident to the first outbreak diverted a large portion of this interior trade to Shanghae, a port nearer at hand and more convenient to their tea and silk districts. Hence we find that at the date last indicated (June 1853) the exports from Shanghae had risen to 69,431,000 pounds tea and 28,076 bales of silk. During 1853 the rebellion which had been gradually progressing northward reached the great river Yang-tse-kiang and the imperial city of Nankin, holding complete sway over all that vast district and over all the avenues of communication with the provinces beyond. Two years later, in June 1855, Shanghae exported 80,221,245 pounds tea and 53,965 bales of silk. Subsequently the export of silk increased largely. In 1857 it was 92,160 bales; in 1859 it was 85,970 bales; in 1860, 67,874 bales; in 1861, 84,222 bales; in 1862, 75,985 bales. The exports of both teas and silks have fluctuated. The former in 1857 amounted to 40,914,390 pounds; in '58 to 51,317,003 pounds; in '60 to 53,463,771 pounds. When we consider that the whole country around Shanghae and tributray to it, has, during all this period been the scene of warlike operations, and in possession of the insurgents, we may well hesitate to credit the highly wrought accounts that have reached us of their distructive and dessolating proclivities.

In speaking of the opening of the silk market in that city and the large "settlements" that had recently been made, the *Overland Trade Report* says:

> Now the whole of this silk is produced in districts of which the Taipings hold undisputed possession, and it all passes through their barriers or custom houses. What is more, the money sent up the country to purchase this silk, has to pass in the same manner through these custom houses. This is the course of the trade and has been for many months past. It is carried on with the utmost confidence, so much so that no instance of violence or bad faith has yet come to light.
>
> Furthermore: from a diary which has been published by a foreign firm, it is made manifest that the Taipings are by no means the unscrupulous marauders which they have been represented to be. Indeed the very fact of the culture and manipulation of the article silk, proceeding on its present large scale, is sufficient evidence of itself to prove that life and property under Taiping rule must be far less precarious than is generally supposed. But beyond this, the diary referred to exhibits a degree of order and prosperity, of contentment and tranquility, which the public were little prepared to hear * * * Still it is not attempted to be denied that most repulsive scenes are of frequent occurrence in the vicinity of a rebel camp; nor can it be expected that acts of violence and oppression on the wealthy are otherwise than of frequent occurrence—or that in foraging, the laws of *meum* and *tuum* are better observed than elsewhere under similar circumstances; but it is maintained that if the conduct of their antagonists, whether French, British or Imperialists, be taken into impartial review, the Taiping cause will not suffer by the comparison.

A writer in Hunt's *Magazine* alluding to this subject, uses the following language: "The Taipings profess to have a divine mission to extirpate the Tartars, their foreign rulers, and to destroy idolatry; and in prosecuting these objects, in combat, in the field, and in storming cities and towns, great atrocities must have been perpetrated; but in respect to the rural population as contradistinguished from the Tartars, a fact is patent, that when unexpectedly repulsed in their attacks upon Shanghae in August 1860, by French and English troops, although exasperated by a sense of betrayal, in their retreat they left uninjured the standing crops around Shanghae, and they did not molest Europeans."

From the same writer we make the following extracts which, we doubt not, will prove interesting to our readers:

> The great valley of the Yang-tse-kiang is the commercial field of which Shanghae is the entrepot. The city is on the Woosung river, about fourteen miles from the sea. It stands on a level and highly cultivated plain, and is enclosed by a wall five miles in circuit, outside of which are populous suburbs. There are numerous manufacturing establishments in Shanghae, and the native trade at this port is, perhaps, more extensive than at any other in China. The population is supposed to reach about 200,000. The chief manufactures are flowered silk, of beautiful and delicate texture; glass, paper, ivory and bone, gold and silver, and iron wares. Shanghae is an important entrepot of the commerce between the northern and southern provinces of China, exporting manufactured goods to Tien-tsin, in the metropolitan province of Chili, and importing large quantities of pulse, flour, meats, rhubarb, and skins, from the shores of the Yellow sea. An extensive internal communication by water facilitates its trade with all the northern half of China, and it has a direct trade with the countries of Central Asia. Its coasting trade is also very extensive—as many as 3,000 junks being often crowded together in its river—from Hainan, Canton, and the Asiatic archipelego. The chief exports of Shanghae to foreign countries are silk, tea, camphor, drugs, cassia and the best porcelain.
>
> The Chinese are alive to the benefits of river steamers, and to the advantages which shipments on European vessels give in safety and certainty of insurance. The internal trade of China, aided by the unusual facilities derived from its water communication, ramifies over all the provinces, and is of considerable magnitude. Junks, barges, and whole fleets of smaller boats cover its canals and rivers, the tonnage of which is said not to be exaggerated in equaling it with the combined tonnage of all other nations! The coasting trade is comparatively small, and is much impeded, not only by dangers of navigation along a coast frequently visited by storms of terrific violence, but by bands of pirates, who roam about almost with impunity, and make an easy prey of defenceless traders. The Chinese merchant calculates to lose one venture in three. He now avoids the risk by freighting in foreign bottoms, and this throws a large amount of trade into American hands, other than the direct trade between the two countries. It is evident that with the opening facilities for intercourse, that the American river steamboats penetrating into the vast network of rivers, which command the productions of so many millions of industrious persons, have an immense future before them. A considerable number of steamboats has already been sent out to China in the course of the last few years from New York, Boston and San Francisco, and so far as heard from, with extremely profitable results. A number more are now being fitted out for the same adventure; one or two at New York, but particularly at San Francisco; and it is thought that a large number could follow them with abundant profit to their owners. The extent of country drained by the Chinese rivers thrown open to trade, as well as the disposition of the Chinese to hand over their transport trade to foreigners, opens out an amount of employment for steamers which in the distant future may far exceed that afforded this class of vessels in the Mississippi valley.
>
> It is computed that during the rebellion epidemic, now prevailing in China, one million of junks and boats have been destroyed, most of which were on the rivers and canals which feed the great basin of the Yang-tse-kiang. The operations of steamboats is, it is well known, to shorten the time of transportation, and, by so doing, to virtually double the capital and stimulate the productions of all regions. What may not, therefore, be expected from their influence upon the million of boats in the great and rich basin, to which a foreign demand for its commodities is just imparting new life.

LOSS OF THE PHANTOM.—By the ship Aurora from Hongkong July 24th, we are advised of the loss of the American ship Phantom, Capt. Sargent, on Pratas rocks near that port July 13th. She sailed hence on the 30th May last, carrying $50,576 in treasure and about $6,000 in merchandise. Upon the cargo about $5,500 were insured in this city and $46,000 in Eastern and Foreign offices. The ship and probably the whole cargo are a total loss. The crew, officers and passengers embarked in five boats taking with them the treasure. Two of the boats only had been heard from; these made land in the neighborhood of Swatow, where they were attacked by pirates and robbed of everything, including a box of treasure belonging to Chinese passengers. The balance of the treasure was in one of the missing boats, and will probably share the same fate, as the whole coast abounds in piratical craft whose vigilance and daring have never been surpassed. A British vessel had gone out to look for them.—*Ib.*

AIM TO BE INDEPENDENT.—Assuming that fortune be your object, let your first effort be not for wealth, but independence. Whatever be your talents, whatever your prospects, never be tempted to speculate away, on the chance of a palace, that which you need as a provision against the workhouse. Youth is too apt to exclaim, "Aut Cæsar aut nullus." But that saying was only for a Cæsar; and even for him it was not a wise one. To a Cæsar there should have been no *Aut.* Nemesis sighed "Aut nullus," when Cæsar fell at the feet of the marble Pompey.

A daring trader hazards the halter if he says "Rothschild or nothing;" a philosopher will end as a charlatan if he says "Aristotle or nothing;", a gentleman who says, "Sir Philip Sidney or nothing," is on the eve of becoming a blackleg. The safe maxim is this: "The highest I can be, but on no account—nullus."

Let your first care be, then, independence. Without pecuniary independence you are not even intellectually free; with independence, even though it be gained through some occupation which you endure as a drudgery, still, out of the twenty-four hours, there will be always some hours for the occupation in which you delight. * * * * Keep to that calling which assures you a something out of which you may extract independence—until you are independent. Give to that calling all your heart, all your mind. If I were hatter, or tailor, or butcher, or baker, I should resolve to consider my calling the best in the world, and devote to it the best of my powers.

Independence! Independence! the right and the power to follow the bent of your genius without fear of the bailiff and dun, should be your first inflexible aim. To attain independence, so apportion your expenditure as to spend less than you have or you earn. Make this rule imperative. I know of none better. Lay by something every year, if it be but a shilling. A shilling laid by, net and clear from a debt, is a receipt in full for all claims in the past, and you go on with light foot and light heart to the future. "How am I to save and lay by?" saith the anthor, or any other man of wants more large than his means. The answer is obvious: "If you cannot increase your means, then you must diminish your wants." Every skilled laborer of fair repute can earn enough not to starve, and a surplus beyond that bare sufficiency. Yet many a skilled laborer suffers more from positive privation than the unskilled rural peasant. Why? Because he encourages wants in excess of his means.

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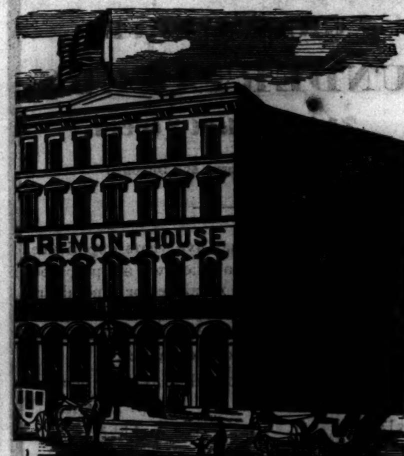

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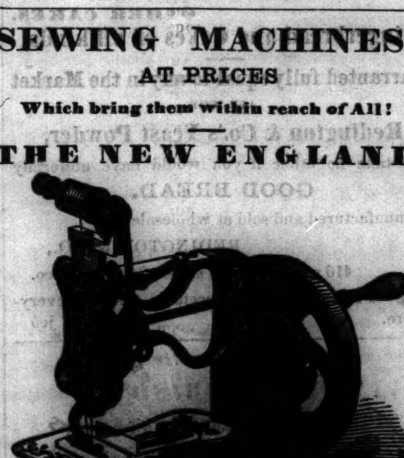

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Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Flour, Saw, and Quartz Mill Machinery, &c., Iron and Brass Castings of all kinds.
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